The Pyongyang Times

No. 16 (214) MONDAY, APRIL 14, 1969 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Comrade KIM IL SUNG Receives

Letters and Telegrams from Various Countries in Support of Just Anti-U.S., National-Salvation Struggle of South Korean Revolutionaries and Patriots

Comrade Kim Il Sung received letters and telegrams from various countries of the world denouncing the fascist atrocity of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique against the South Korean revolutionaries and patriots and expressing firm solidarity with the members of the United Revolutionary Party and the South Korean revolutionaries and patriots in their just struggle.

The message adopted at the meeting of the Pakistan-Korea Friendship Association expressing solidarity with the South Korean revolutionaries in their struggle wrote:

We members of the Pakistan-Korea Friendship Association extend, together with the honest-minded Pakistani people, wholehearted congratulations and greetings to you, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, peerless patriot and ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, for exerting yourself devotedly in the sacred cause of the unification of Korea and leading it to victory at this moment when the U.S. imperialists and Pak Jung Hi traitors are on the rampage to suppress and strangulate the South Korean revolutionary and patriotic forces. We fully support the unification programme of your government put forth by you that the unification of the country should be achieved by the Korean people themselves on an independent, democratic basis without any outside interference, after the withdrawal of all the foreign troops from South Korea. This programme is a most fair and aboveboard and realistic one acceptable not only to the entire Korean people but also to the progressive peoples of the whole world.

The message pointed out that the great idea of *Juche* of Comrade Kim Il Sung and his indomitable fighting spirit give great inspiration not only to the South Korean patriots but also to the revolutionary people the world over in their struggle.

The letter adopted at the inaugural meeting of the Rabule Branch of the Ceylon-People's Korea Friendship Association wrote that the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique killed on January 25 in jail Choi Yong Do, Chairman of the South Cholla Provincial Committee of the United Revolutionary Party and, pointed out:

The members of the United Revolutionary Party, true patriots and revolutionary fighters armed with the great revolutionary ideas of you Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, devoted their all to the struggle for the democratic development of the South Korean society, freedom and liberation and for the unification of the country, along the road indicated by you.

It is clear that their struggle is a just struggle for national salvation and it can never be a "crime."

The telegram from the Executive Committee of the Federation of African Students in the Rumanian Socialist Republic wrote that the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi military gang, their stooges, imposed on January 25 death sentences on Kim Jong Tae, Chairman of the Seoul City Committee of the United Revolutionary Party, and four others, life prison sentences on four persons and heavy penalties up to 15 years on 21 persons including Rim Nyong Suk, the wife of Kim Jong Tae. This, it said, is a never-to-be-pardoned atrocity.

The telegram continued:

Resolutely denouncing the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who passed death sentences and heavy penalties upon revolutionaries and patriots affiliated with the United Revolutionary Party, we strongly demand that they repeal them at once, release the revolutionaries and patriots unconditionally and immediately and apologize for their grave crimes before the entire Korean people and the people of the whole world.

The message adopted at the Brazzaville mass rally denouncing the U.S. imperialists and supporting the revolutionary struggle of the South Korean people wrote:

The hair-raising treacherous crime of passing sentence of death and heavy penalties upon the most noble-minded and righteous people of our times on false "charges," is heinous act worthy of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the faithful stooges of the U.S. imperialists. This is the most brazen and most thrice-cursed murderous act of the chieftain of modern imperialism and the hangmen serving it, which put into the shade the most barbarous medieval trials and the murderous trials full of crimes staged by all the homicidal brigands of the 20th century.

With no fascist suppression and bayonets, however, can the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique break the revolutionary constancy of the South Korean revolutionaries and patriots who place deep trust in and follow single-heartedly Your Excellency Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, as the sunflower follows the sun.

The message from the Latin American students, apprentices and postgraduates studying in Rumania pointed out that the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle of the South Korean revolutionaries and patriots can never be a "crime" and an object for punishment. It is none other than the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique that should be submitted to trial and put to death.

The letter from Agostinho Neto, Chairman of the Angolan People's Liberation Movement, said:

The Angolan people who are fighting against the Portuguese colonialists know too well the tactics of the exploiters.

We fully support the patriotic aspiration of the South Korean people to liberate themselves from the colonial domination. The unification of your country is the only just solution to this question.

Hamid Said, Chairman of the National Students' Union of the Iraqi Republic, said in his letter to Marshal Kim Il Sung:

We express firm militant solidarity with the righteous anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle of the South Korean revolutionaries and patriots for realizing the unification of the country, upholding the revolutionary ideas of the great Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung.

We can never tolerate the bestial murderous acts against and all sorts of suppression of the South Korean revolutionaries and patriots by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and expose more thoroughly the vicious crimes of the villains before the Iraqi youth and students and the peoples the world over.

The message adopted at the meeting of students of the Congo (B), Gabon, Chad, Central Africa, Dahomey, Senegal and Angola studying in the Congo (B) said:

It is our firm belief that the South Korean revolutionaries and patriots, not fearing prison or gallows, will fight more resolutely, following the example of the anti-Japanese guerillas who found a life worth living and happiness of man in the path of the great revolution for the restoration of their country and freedom and liberation of their people indicated by you in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and guided by Your Excellency in the past and fought stoutly on firm principles that one should live for the sake of revolution and should die while making the revolution.

The South Korean revolutionaries and patriots are never alone in their struggle. For the revolutionaries and patriots of South Korea there are the wise leadership of Your Excellency and the invincible revolutionary base of the northern half of the Republic and the powerful support of the entire heroic people of the northern half who do not forget their brothers and sisters in the southern half even a moment, and of the people of Africa and the rest of the world.

In conclusion the message stressed:

We wish most distinguished Your Excellency good health and a long life in order that the burning sentiments and ardent desire of the South Korean revolutionaries and patriots to live a happy life in your bosom in a unified country may be realized, and the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique be wiped off the surface of the globe once and for all and victory of the world revolution and peace be won.

Only Victory and Glory Are in Store for the Korean People Who Are Advancing, Upholding the Wise Leadership of Marshal KIM IL SUNG, the Great Leader

CHONGRYUN Functionaries and Compatriots in Japan Hold Lecture Meetings Warmly Greeting 57th Birthday of Marshal KIM IL SUNG, the Respected and Beloved Leader

The entire compatriots in Japan are warmly greeting the 57th birthday of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements, and are renewing their firm determination to arm themselves thoroughly with his great revolutionary ideas and advance vigorously, united close around him, according to KNS report from Tokyo.

On the threshold of this auspicious day of the whole nation, lectures entitled "Let us advance vigorously with deep conviction of victory, united close around Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great sun of the 40 million Korean people" are being given simultaneously in the lecture districts of CHONGRYUN (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) which have been set up everywhere compatriots reside in Japan.

A large number of local compatriots of various walks of life attended the lecture meeting held at the Takaki branch, Toshun chapter, Aichi Prefecture, of CHONGRYUN on March 30.

Respectfully placed on the platform of the meeting was a portrait of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people and the great Leader of the Korean revolution.

The lecturer told about the warm sentiments of the compatriots in Japan who are meeting with infinite respect and adoration the 57th birthday of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, which is not only a day of national jubilation of the entire Korean people but also an auspicious day of the world people who are making revolution.

The lecturer stressed:

Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, was born into a revolutionary family and has been fighting till today with all devotion only for the independence and prosperity of the fatherland, the freedom and honour of our people and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism in Korea and performing immortal, great exploits which shine forever in the annals of the fatherland.

In the darkest period of the Japanese imperialist rule, Marshal Kim Il Sung, taking upon himself the destiny of the fatherland and the nation, led the 15-year-long heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle, hewing the path of the arduous Korean revolution, and thus beat down the Japanese imperialists, the robbers, and accomplished the cause of the restoration of the fatherland.

In the course of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, Marshal Kim Il Sung established the glorious revolutionary traditions, the precious wealth and assets for the prosperity of our nation and the victory of the Korean revolution.

After the liberation, Marshal Kim Il Sung founded the Workers' Party of Korea, the General Staff of the Korean revolution, which is the immediate successor to these revolutionary traditions and founded the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the banner of freedom and happiness of the Korean people, and has turned our country into a socialist power with solid foundations of an independent national economy.

(Continued on Page 3)

FROM COMRADE KIM IL SUNG'S REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES DURING THE ANTI-JAPANESE ARMED STRUGGLE

Impregnable Fortress—Revolutionary Base Area

Following the formation of the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army in 1932, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our revolution, while expanding and strengthening its forces, established the guerilla bases—a military strategic stronghold of armed struggle and a base of revolution which would serve as the centre of Korea's revolutionary movement as a whole.

In accordance with the line of armed struggle, Comrade Kim Il Sung laid down an original line of establishing the revolutionary base area. This was one of measures for the implementation of the line of armed struggle.

This line was the most active and wise step aimed at establishing a powerful bastion of revolution and pushing forward vigorously the Korean revolution as a whole with the anti-Japanese armed struggle as its centre by relying only on the strength of the masses of people and utilising all possibilities.

This is explained by the situation created then.

The armed struggle had to be waged under the conditions in which there was neither the rear of the state nor any military and economic assistance from outside, because our country had already been reduced to a complete colony of Japanese imperialism.

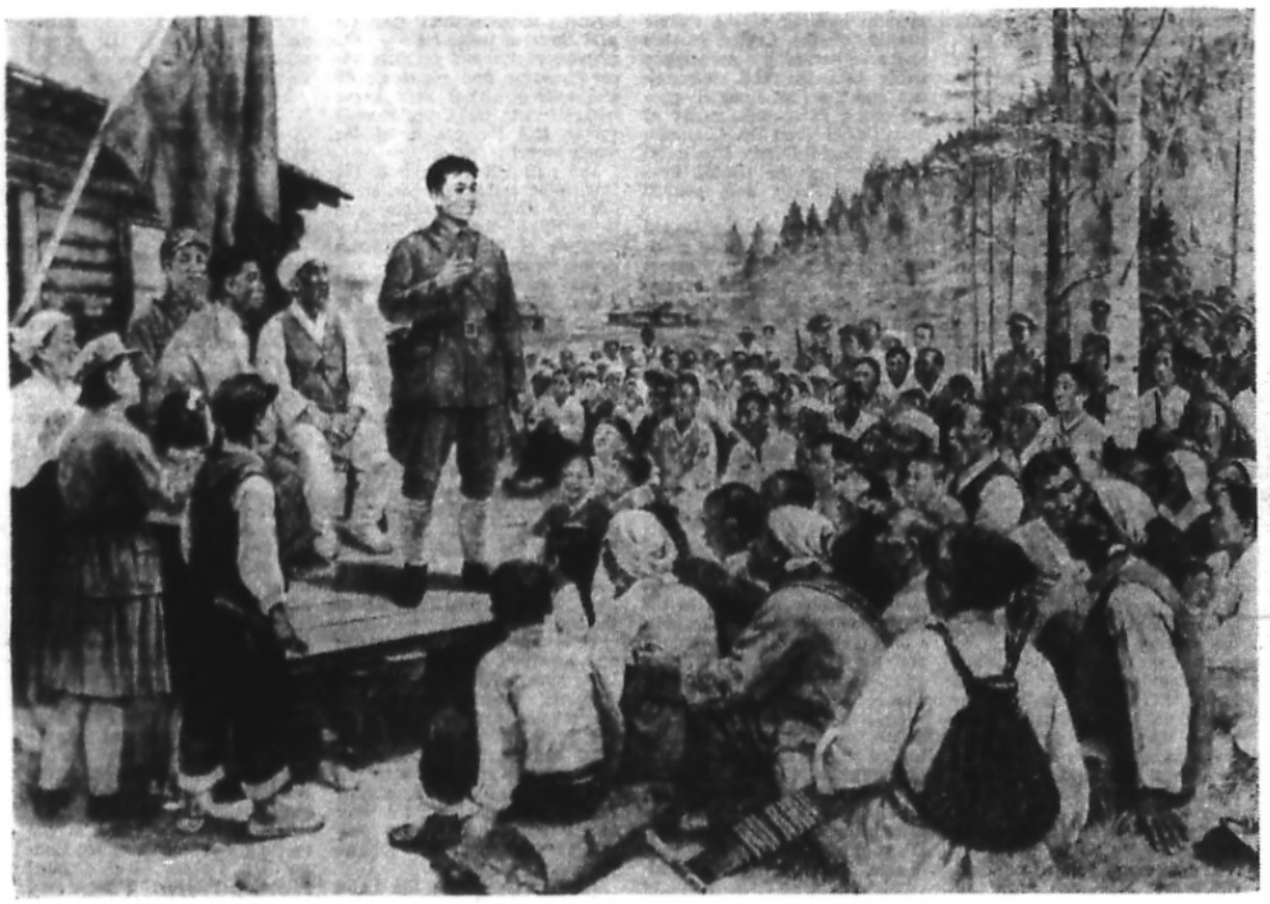
Particularly, in view of the situation where, scared by the expansion of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the intensified revolutionary advance of the people, the Japanese imperialist invaders became all the more frenzy to stifle the Korean revolution it was imperative to establish revolutionary base areas able to preserve and train the steeled and prepared revolutionary forces with a view to defeating the enemy.

Putting forward the line of setting up the revolutionary base area, Comrade Kim Il Sung stressed that the base should take various forms in conformity with the changing situation and the requirements of the revolution at each stage.

He taught that the following conditions should be provided in establishing the revolutionary base area.

First, there should be a certain economic and mass basis; second, it should be set up in such an area as was geographically favourable for the guerillas both in defence and attack, an area under less influence of the enemy's ruling power and an area of relatively weaker link in its administration; third, it should be such a region where effective revolutionary influence could be exercised on the whole country; and fourth, it should possess armed forces with certain defence capabilities.

Taking into account the abovementioned conditions and on the basis of a scientific, previsional analysis of the situation at that time and even the future development of the armed struggle, Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the line of setting up a revolutionary base area consisting of perfectly guerilla-controlled areas and semi-guerilla-controlled areas in the regions along the Duman River, the northern boundary of our country, and personally led its implementation.



Oil painting "Comrade Kim Il Sung addressing the people in a revolutionary base area"

The establishment of the revolutionary base area was accompanied with complex struggles.

Comrade Kim Il Sung had to push ahead with the establishment of the base area, while commanding fierce battles against the desperate military and political offensives of the enemy and striking powerful blows at opportunist deviation of every description opposing the line. The anti-Japanese guerillas and the people rose in a struggle for establishing the base area in accordance with his scientific line.

In this way the guerilla bases began to come into being from the summer of 1932 in the vast areas along the Duman River.

The revolutionary base areas set up in the areas along the Duman River in accordance with his original line made, indeed, a great contribution to preserving the revolutionary forces and expanding and developing the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"... The guerilla base, liberated area, set up in east Manchuria played a great role in expanding and strengthening the ranks of the anti-Japanese armed forces of the Korean Communists and rallying the anti-Japanese masses.

"We set up the guerilla bases in such an area as was geographically favourable for us to defend them with weaker arms but unfavourable for the modernly-armed enemy to attack us, defended the guerilla bases and the revolutionary masses with arms and delivered serious blows at the enemy."

After the establishment of the base areas, Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward the line of the people's revolutionary government—a line of founding a genuine people's revolutionary power which represented all the anti-Japanese forces on the basis of the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class.

This original line set forth for the first time in history was the only correct line capable of overcoming "Left" opportunist deviation of all descriptions which occurred at the time.

In those days the flunkeyists, factionalists and national chauvinists ran wild to set up socialist power "Soviet" ignoring the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal nature of our revolution.

At the Wangching meeting held in the summer of 1933, Comrade Kim Il Sung analyzed and criticized the error of the "Left" opportunists who persisted in Soviet power, proved the correctness of the line of the people's revolutionary government and clarified the revolutionary tasks the government should implement.

After the Wangching meeting, Soviet was reorganized into the people's revolutionary government in the guerilla bases.

Comrade Kim Il Sung organized and led this work in person, though busy in commanding battles to repulse the enemy's "mopping-up operations" against the base areas at that time.

In the meantime he gave lectures on the work of power organ for political workers to be dispatched to various guerilla bases.

He made particular efforts to explain to the masses the nature and duties of the political power to be established.

One day Comrade Kim Il Sung went down to the Ssushuiping district to guide the work of organizing the people's revolutionary government. This is what he said there:

"The government we are setting up is neither the one ruled by any king nor the one serving the interests of any individuals, landlords or capitalists, but the government of our people for the rights and happiness of the people and for freedom and independence. This government gives land to the peasants, grants women the same rights as men, enables everybody to study, work and lead a plentiful life."

With his energetic guidance and the militant activities of the guerillas and the revolutionary people, the errors revealed for a while in the base areas were gradually eliminated.

In this way, from March, 1933 the people's revolutionary government came into being in the base area in Wangching county and other bases.

Under the direct leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung the people's revolutionary government made public its platform of anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and took democratic measures in the guerilla bases.

For the first time in Korea's history the people in the base areas were granted by the people's revolutionary government complete political freedom, equality and the right to elect and to be elected.

Such political freedom and democratic rights were successfully ensured in practical life through the land reform and other socio-economic reforms enforced by the people's revolutionary government.

Great indeed was the might of

(Continued on Page 3)

(Continued from Page 2)

the people's power. Under the people's power the people in the base areas could enjoy the real happiness of life and could picture a new power and new system to be established in the homeland.

That is why they were firmly convinced of victory in the revolution and fought to the better end together with the guerillas along the road indicated by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Comrade Kim Il Sung built up firmly the revolutionary forces in the revolutionary base areas and promoted the organizational and ideological preparations for the Korean Communist Party.

He formed organizations of the Communist Party in the revolutionary base areas, trained the anti-Japanese guerillas and the revolutionary people in the base areas into Communists through practical struggles and unfolded a powerful struggle to consolidate the organizational and ideological unity of the communist ranks, frustrating the manoeuvres of great-power chauvinists and their followers. He also intensified education in the line of the Korean revolution and Marxism-Leninism among the Communists, formed various revolutionary mass organizations and saw that the Party organizations enhanced their leading role over the people's revolutionary government and revolutionary mass organizations.

Comrade Kim Il Sung paid a deep attention to the work of the organizations of the Young Communist League in particular.

In March, 1933 Comrade Kim Il Sung guided the enlarged meeting of the Wangching county organization of the Young Communist League in order to eliminate the Right and "Left" deviations revealed at that time in its work and gave instructions on decisively improving political education among the members of the Young Communist League.

The teachings given to political workers operating among the youth became the guide in their activity and made it possible to register great results in the work of the Young Communist League and other mass organizations.

A great number of children were in the base areas.

Saying that to be faithful to the end to the Korean revolution the Communists should bring up the reserves who would inherit the revolution, Comrade Kim Il Sung always showed meticulous concern to the work of the Children's Corps and took care of children in the base areas with a fatherly affection to train them into the future pillars of the country.

Under the direct guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, revolutionary publications were also incessantly brought out. The kinds of papers, journals and books published at that time in the revolutionary base areas amounted to over 500.

Besides, colourful and mobile art performances were often given, which made an important contribution toward enlightening and educating the people.

Such measures played a great role in arming the Communists and the people with Marxism-Leninism and the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, thereby promoting the organizational and ideological preparations for the Party and fortifying the base areas.

In this way the revolutionary base areas were built up impregnably and the anti-Japanese armed struggle was vigorously expanded and developed with the base as the centre.

Scared by this, the Japanese imperialists, regarding the guerilla bases as a "cancer of peace in the East", massed their armed forces on a large scale around these areas and employed "enveloping operations" and "scorched-earth tactics" In their desperate attempt to "crush" the guerilla bases.

Having gained a deep insight into the vicious aggressive ends of the Japanese imperialists and foreseeing the arduousness of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth an original strategic line of establishing an all-people defence system by arming the people in the base areas and turning the base areas into a fortress, while steadily expanding and strengthening the Guerilla Army.

Upholding the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the people in the base areas fully displayed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance to arm themselves, finding what was lacking and producing what was in short supply.

The guerillas captured weapons from the enemy through arduous battles fought almost every day to reinforce their armaments and to arm people in the base areas. Besides, arsenals were set up in the base areas to produce and repair weapons.

In accordance with Comrade Kim Il Sung's initiative, the anti-Japanese self-defence corps, juvenile vanguards and other semi-military organizations were formed. These organizations embraced all able-bodied people. They concentrated on fortifying the base areas, while engaging themselves in production.

Meanwhile, defence fortifications were erected in the areas around the base areas and important points; lookouts were set up and ambush was constructed to establish a well-organized chain of signal. All these steps rendered it possible to ward off the enemy's surprise attack.

Semi-guerilla districts were set up around the perfectly guerilla-controlled districts along the original line of Comrade Kim Il Sung, and played a great role in defending the base areas.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our revolution and a genius-military strategist, not only established an all-people defence system in the revolutionary base areas, but also originated brilliant strategy and tactics of guerilla warfare of combining concentration with dispersion, positive defence with harassing of the enemy's rear and skillfully employed them to deliver serious blows at the enemy, actively overcoming difficulties.

The Hsiaowangching defence battle was one of the typical battles to which Comrade Kim Il Sung's original brilliant strategy and tactics were applied.

Hsiaowangching was then the heart of the Korean revolution where was Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our revolution.

The Japanese imperialists mobilized over 5,000 troops and attacked the Hsiaowangching base area under cover of aircraft and guns.

Having studied carefully the enemy's tactical attempt and the balance of forces between us and foe, Comrade Kim Il Sung worked out a superb plan of battle and personally commanded the whole course of battle, thereby frustrating the Japanese imperialists' "mopping-up" operations and administering heavy military and political blows at them. Comrade Kim Il Sung set an outstanding practical example of guerilla warfare that small forces can defeat the enemy forces incomparably superior in number.

The revolutionary base areas established in the areas along the Duman River served as the military stronghold for the expansion and development of the anti-Japanese armed struggle under the outstanding guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our revolution, and as the powerful base and strategic centre of the Korean revolution. And the great exploits performed there will write a glorious page in the history of Korea's revolutionary movement.

Kim Bong Rok

TELEGRAMS

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a telegram of greetings from Comrade **L. I. Brezhnev**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Comrade **N. V. Podgorny**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and Comrade **A.N. Kosygin**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the signing of the agreement on economic and cultural co-operation between the DPRK and the USSR.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a telegram of greetings to Comrade **L. I. Brezhnev**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Comrade **N. V. Podgorny**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and Comrade **A. N. Kosygin**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the signing of the agreement on economic and cultural co-operation between the DPRK and the USSR.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a telegram of greetings to Comrade **Janos Kadar**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Comrade **Losonczi Pal**, President of the Presidium of the People's Republic of Hungary, and Comrade **Jeno Fork**, Prime Minister of the Hungarian Worker-Peasant Revolutionary Government, on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Hungarian Soviet Republic.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a telegram of greetings to Comrade **Nicolae Ceausescu**, President of the State Council of the Rumanian Socialist Republic, and Comrade **Ion Gheorghe Maurer**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Rumanian Socialist Republic, on their reelection respectively as President of the State Council of the Rumanian Socialist Republic and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Rumanian Socialist Republic.

✦ **Premier Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a telegram of greetings to **Habib Bourguiba**, President of the Republic of Tunisia, on the occasion of the 13th anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Tunisia.

✦ **Premier Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a telegram of greetings to **Seewoosagur Ramgoolam**, Prime Minister of Mauritius, on the occasion of the first anniversary of the independence of Mauritius.

Lecture Meetings

(Continued from Page 1)

The lecturer emphasized that Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, set forth correct lines for the South Korean revolution and the unification of the fatherland and is leading our people to a great victory.

Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, enjoys high respect and deep trust from the broad strata of peoples of the whole world for his great exploits in enriching the treasure-house of Marxism-Leninism and contributing to the world revolutionary movement, the lecturer stressed.

The compatriots in Japan who in the past, as people of a ruined nation, underwent bitter suffering with no one to rely upon, even if they fell down, are now advancing proudly, embraced in the warm bosom of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, as successors to the glorious revolutionary traditions and citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, their socialist fatherland, the lecturer said, and went on:

Happiest in the world are the Korean people who are enjoying a worthy life to their hearts' content, receiving profound love and enormous care in the warm bosom of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean revolution, the outstanding Leader whom the world people look up to and adore as the great Leader of the world people.

Only victory and glory are in store for the Korean people who are advancing, upholding the wise leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

In conclusion the lecturer said:

The entire compatriots in Japan will deeply study and grasp the history of glorious revolutionary struggle of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, and the sagacity of his leadership and his lofty virtues and firmly arm themselves with his great revolutionary ideas, and thus will remain faithful to him to the end.

Photo Exhibition "On Revolutionary Family of Premier KIM IL SUNG and His Revolutionary Struggle" Opens in Ceylon

A photo exhibition "On the revolutionary family of Premier Kim Il Sung and his revolutionary struggle" opened at the Colombo Citizens' Hall recently under the auspices of the Ceylon-People's Korea Friendship Association, according to a report from Colombo.

Present at the opening ceremony were Jayewardena, Minister for Scientific Research and Housing, and Chandra Gunasekera, Chairman of the Ceylon-People's Korea Friendship Association, and many other members of the association and public figures.

Invited there was the visiting delegation of the Korea-Ceylon Friendship Society.

Jayewardena, Minister for Scientific Research and Housing and Chandra Gunasekera, Chairman of the Ceylon-People's Korea Friendship Association, spoke on the occasion.

The speakers said that it was a joy to open in Colombo a photo exhibition on the revolutionary family of Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people, and his revolutionary struggle, and wished good health and a long life to Premier Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

Referring to the tremendous successes scored by the Korean people in socialist construction under the wise leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, they stressed: The Ceylonese people will learn many things from Korea. This will be greatly helpful to the development of Ceylon.

Expressing the belief that the friendly relations between the peoples of Ceylon and Korea would further strengthen, the speakers wished the Korean people still greater success in the future.

Jong Sung Gyu, head of the delegation of the Korea-Ceylon Friendship Society, spoke on the occasion.

After the opening ceremony the attendants looked around photographs with keen interest.

Workers' Party of Korea Del. Leaves for France

A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea left here on April 9 by air for a visit to France at the invitation of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party.

The delegation is headed by Comrade Kim Dong Gyu, Candidate Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and director of a department of the Party Central Committee.

The delegation was seen off at the airfield by Comrades Pak Sung Chul and Hyon Mu Gwang; and Kim Ryo Jung, Chairman of the Coiftrol Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and other responsible functionaries of Party and government organs.

N.G. Sudarikov, Soviet Ambassador to Korea, also saw off the delegation.

Group of West German Communists Arrives Here at Invitation of C.C. of the Workers' Party of Korea

A group of West German communists arrived here on April 9 by air on a visit to our country at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The group headed by Comrade Josef Ledwohn consists of Comrades Inge Sbosny, Franz Ahrens and Jurgen Krugel.

The guests were met at the airport by Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Comrade Kim Jung Rin, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; and Kim Yun Son, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Also present there to see the guests was Georg Henke, Ambassador of the German Democratic Republic to our country.

Little girls presented the guests with flowers.

At the airport, the group of West German communists expressed the hopes that during their stay in our country they would acquaint themselves with the wonderful successes registered by the Korean people in the socialist construction of the country.

Referring to the common position of Korea and Germany which are divided respectively, the guests expressed the conviction that their visit to Korea would help towards strengthening solidarity between the peoples of the two countries in the common struggle against imperialism.

AMONG THE PEOPLE

With the Love of a Real Father

Choi Yong Ok

It was on April 29, the spring of 1960, when azaleas and apricots were in full bloom and cherry blossoms were beginning to open. I think it was Friday.

That year, too, we pupils were issued new uniforms just before May Day by our Father Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, who supplies us with winter clothes in autumn and summer clothes in spring each year.

It was the third day after I began wearing my new uniform. My elder sister advised me to wear it on May Day, but I could not wait. I put it on the very day I received it.

A well-cut coat and a dark blue, pleated skirt which made me feel light at the mere look at them... I couldn't wait like my sister till May Day.

I put on my newest scarf and prettiest ribbon to match my new uniform and was playing with my friends in a park.

A car drove up and a young uncle alighted. He spoke to us.

"Your new school uniforms look very nice. Shall I take a picture of you?"

We ran toward him, clapping our hands with joy.

"All right, all right. I'll take a picture for you. Come along. Get in the car."

The car glided smoothly along the broad street, carrying me, Jong Sun and two school boys.

"Where are you going to take the picture, uncle?"

"A nice place. You'll see."

"When you take picture, will you give us a print each?"

"Why not."

The car slowed down and entered at a big gate. Budding willow branches were hanging over us and on both sides of the road yellow forsythia was at its best. Dandelions and violets dotted the lawn beyond the forsythia hedge.

As the car moved upwards, apricot blossoms and azaleas in full bloom came into view and a forest of tall poplar or aspen, I wasn't sure, was to be seen in the background.

I was rather puzzled, and asked: "Where are we, uncle?"

"You'll see. Let's go a little farther."

Before long the car halted by a flower bed behind a two-storey house.

"Well, let's go over there."

The uncle led us. We followed him around the flower bed and came to a place where benches were placed.

A gentle-looking man was reading a newspaper on a bench under an apricot tree at a little distance away. I glanced at his back casually. He was wearing a plain cloth.

Up to that moment, I didn't know anything, really I didn't know anything, for I was thinking of picture-taking only.

He must have heard our footsteps. Laying down the paper, he turned around toward us.

At that moment I was really surprised! I thought I was dreaming! But I could not be mistaken. That face wreathed in broad smiles! . . . How could I fail to recognize Marshal Kim Il Sung! His portrait was hanging high on the wall of our room framed with flowers with all our heart by my elder sister and me, before whose portrait we saluted every morning saying: "We are going to school!"

The Marshal nodded to us and beckoned us.

We four of us rushed to him at a breath. We stood at attention and addressed him a Young Pioneers' salute:

"How do you do, dear Marshal!"

"Very well. Are you studying hard?"

Putting his arms around our shoulders, two of us on each side, Marshal Kim Il Sung went on:

"You've put on new suits. Let me see. I sent for you to see your new uniforms . . ."

The Marshal asked us many questions, smoothing down our hair and setting right our scarves and ribbons.

"How do you feel in your clothes? Their make seems much better than last year's. Do you like them?"

Marshal Kim Il Sung was just like our real father. We didn't feel a bit stiff because he caressed each of us as he would his own children. So we vied with each other in answering:

"This year's are prettier and smarter."

"They don't wrinkle either."

"They fit us well, dear Marshal!"

Turning the boys this way and that way, the Marshal asked if the collar fitted, if they felt comfortable in their trousers when they sat or ran, and if the buttons were sewed on tightly. After such a close look, he took the hand of one of the boys and, bursting into laughter like father, said: "You are an urchin by the looks of your none too clean hands."

Feeling my dress, the Marshal carefully took off the remaining part of the label still sticking on it and bits of basting thread.

The day I received the new dress I did not remove the label well through excess of joy.

At that moment the uncle who was standing nearby took a photo of us.

"Does your skirt pleat well?" Marshal Kim Il Sung asked, and made a fold with his own hands. Then he said:

"Next year you will get still better dress. Our country will turn out more and more fabrics every year. Your big sisters in the mills are working hard to weave better fabrics while your mothers and aunties who make suits are thinking about how to make nicer dresses. You also know what the improvement of quality means, don't you?"

After he had carefully examined our new clothes, the Marshal asked:

"How many pairs of canvas shoes do you wear out a year?"

Some answered four and others five.

"It's no good to crush down the backstay of the shoes or drag your feet. But it is quite all right to wear the shoes out playing games and dancing."

Then the Marshal put hosts of other questions. How many pencils we needed in a month, whether the lead of the pencils broke easily, if our textbooks were adequately supplied, whether stores had enough notebooks, if the rubber erased well and so on.

He also asked what art circles we belonged to, which film we liked most and what we wanted to become when we grew up. After that he started to ask about our home life.

It was my turn.

"What is your father doing? Is he working at a factory or in an office?"

". . ." I could not answer immediately.

The Marshal looked closely into my face. The beaming smile suddenly vanished from his face.

Narrowing his eyes, he again asked in a soft voice:

"Why, haven't you a father?"

"No . . ."

"What about your mother?"

"She was dead, too."

"Your mother, too?! . . . What is your name? I see, Choi Yong Ok . . ."

Tightly gripping my hand, Marshal Kim Il Sung continued:

"Yong Ok, when and how did your father and mother die?"

I told him everything, staring down at the Marshal's big, warm hands caressing my hands. Usually I did not talk, even when asked, about my parent's death, because it made me think more about my father and mother afterwards. But I said everything, because the Marshal asked me.

My father was killed in an air raid by the U.S. imperialist robbers during the Fatherland Liberation War while he was at night work in a rubber factory.

After that, mother took care of us, working in a food processing factory. But she also died in May 1959, leaving us four daughters orphans.

Hearing out my story, Marshal Kim Il Sung asked me further:

"Yong Ok, how have you manage to get along in the past one year since your mother's death? With whom are you living now?"

"We are living by ourselves. My elder sister, who is two years older than I, does the cooking and washing. I do it when she comes home late from school. My younger sister Yong Sil is now twelve years old and she can cook, too."

The Marshal drew me closer to him and asked:

"All by yourselves . . . Have you no relatives either?"

"No . . . So the factory where my mother had been working sent us an auntie. She was with us for some time. But later she went to Wonsan to join her husband who was assigned there after he had been discharged from the army. When she left, she took Yong Hui, our youngest sister, with her. So now we three sisters are living together . . ."

I also told the fatherly Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, who gave us a flat and monthly allowances, about his warm care, about grandmas and aunties in the neighbourhood who saw about the fire in our kitchen on cold or windy days, about the uncles and aunties of the factory where my mother worked, who came to see us with bean curd and other side-dish materials.

"Anyhow, it's admirable that you three turtledoves do your own cooking, washing and cleaning. So you are keeping the house by yourselves while studying . . . It's really admirable . . ."

The Marshal's voice seemed to become a bit hoarse as he spoke falteringly, patting my hand. After a short silence, Marshal Kim Il Sung took out his memo book and fountain pen, and asked me in a low voice:

"What's the number of your flat, Yong Ok."

He wrote down in his memo book what I answered:

"Flat No.330, 3rd floor, 2nd neighbourhood unit, Jungsong dong, Central District." Then, below it, he put down in big letters the names of us sisters.

Closing the memo book, the Marshal asked me all of a sudden:

"Yong Ok, have you been to the zoo? You have been there! Then you must have seen the tigers, lions and elephants, too."

I told him I saw monkeys swinging, a bear walking on its hind legs asking for biscuits and the squirrel turning a wheel.

At that moment, the uncle who was standing next to us took one more picture.

A beam of smile appeared again on the eyes of the Marshal and he asked:

"And what else?"

An innocent girl of fourteen, I went on telling him about the animals that I had seen for the first time at the zoo, aping them with various gestures. Now, two years later, I can guess vaguely why the Marshal brought up the topic of the zoo and attentively watched and kindly smiled at me answering his questions, mimicking the animals.

I think Marshal Kim Il Sung did so to cheer me up after I talked about my father and mother. Perhaps, I will understand better when I grow up.

Marshal Kim Il Sung asked us if we were reading **Sonyon Shinmun** (Young Pioneers' News) and turned our talk to the problem of South Korea.

"What's going on in South Korea?"

We vied with each other in telling him that Syngman Rhee had been kicked out, but as our enemy, U.S. imperialism, was still hanging on there, the fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters there were still having a hard time just as before, and that a large number of children were left out of school just as under the rule of Syngman Rhee and were living in rags and hunger like beggars, shining shoes and selling cigarettes.

"Right, right to the point. So you read the newspaper well, too."

Then the Marshal continued with a pensive look:

"How pitiable the South Korean children are! . . . Once the Yankee bandits are driven out, our country will be unified and then children there will be carrying school bags, instead of shoeshine boxes, cigarette boxes and tin cans, and, like you here, will be given new uniforms in every spring and autumn . . . They also should be enabled to study and play freely like you, shouldn't they?

"Bearing this in mind, you must study hard. For you, study is the most important thing . . ."

Taking my hand, the Marshal specially said to me:

"You must study well, Yong Ok . . . You must study hard and become a fine person."

I pledged to the Marshal to become a top honour student and a model Young Pioneer.

Rising up from the seat, Marshal Kim Il Sung embraced each one of us and said with a smile:

"Now you may go. It's a nice spring day. Go and play."

"Good-bye, dear Marshal!"

I gave him the Young Pioneers' salute. But even after that I was reluctant to leave the Marshal.

Each time we turned back, Marshal Kim Il Sung nodded and waved his hand.

We left the Marshal's home by car. As the car rolled along the street I felt as if all the passers-by were looking at me. It seemed to me that they were staring at me enviously because I had just met the Marshal and won his love. I felt as if I were soaring into the sky.

Getting out of the car, I rushed up the stairs to our flat to share this joy with my sisters. But nobody was in. Only then I remembered that my elder sister had gone to practice for a mass display and my younger sister to rehearse for an art circle performance.

I stood in front of the Marshal's portrait and, saluting him just as I had done a few moments ago, repeated to myself:

"Dear Marshal, I thank you! I will surely become a top honour student and a model Young Pioneer!"

Recalling all that happened a little while ago from the start, I gazed again and again at my hand the Marshal had patted. I looked at the back of my hand, then the palm and again the back. I don't know how many times I repeated this.

I was so excited that I didn't feel like taking lunch even. I sang all the songs I knew about Marshal Kim Il Sung, beating time by my hands as when directing a chorus.

I recalled what Marshal Kim Il Sung said apprehensively about the South Korean children and realized deep in my heart how happy we sisters were though we had no parents. If we were in South Korea, we would have been sleeping under a bridge and wandering about begging. But our Father Marshal Kim Il Sung gave us a fine flat and issued us monthly allowances. And the uncles and aunties of the factory, where our mother used to work, and the neighbour grandmas and aunties helped us. I was lost in endless thoughts.

Someone knocked at the door. I opened the door expecting one of my sisters. To my surprise, the uncle who had taken me and brought me back home was standing there, smiling.

"Oh, it's you uncle!"

"The Marshal told me to come to see your home," he said entering our room.

"After you had gone, the Marshal was so deeply concerned about you and your sisters that he could not take his afternoon nap... He told me to come to see how you are living..."

The uncle jotted down all the articles of furniture and household utensils in the room and kitchen, and then returned.

In the evening my elder sister came home from practicing for a mass display. She already knew, I didn't know how, that I met the Marshal.

"...But I couldn't believe it and rushed home. Is it true?" My sister asked me panting.

"Yes, true. I say it's true. This afternoon..." I couldn't go on with the story I had prepared for my sister, for she hugged me so tight.

(To Be Continued)

"The Guidance of the Great Leader Premier KIM IL SUNG Is a Model of the World and the Korean People under His Leadership Are the Happiest in the World"

Ever-growing Feeling of Boundless Respect and Reverence of the World People for Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Great Leader of the 40 Million Korean People

There is an ever-growing feeling of boundless respect and reverence of the revolutionary people the world over for Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, who has led the Korean people to victory and glory for 40-odd years from his early days when he began to devote himself to the revolutionary activities up to this day and greatly contributed to the development of the world revolution.

For his immortal exploits in the development of the Korean revolution and the world revolution the peoples of the whole world are highly praising Comrade Kim Il Sung as a most pre-eminent Leader in the present times, and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Great Leader of the Korean People, Is a Brilliant Theoretician, Practical Activist and One of the Outstanding Leaders of International Communist Movement and Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle

Comrade **Fidel Castro Ruz**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and Prime Minister of the Revolutionary Government, said:

"Comrade Kim Il Sung is one of the pre-eminent, outstanding and heroic leaders of the socialist countries in the present world and his history is one of the finest histories which can be written by a revolutionary serving the socialist cause."

Prince **Sihanouk**, Head of State of the Kingdom of Cambodia, said:

"The great exploit performed by Premier Kim Il Sung is that he has shown the road of complete and final liberation to the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples... We saw the brilliant example in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Internationally the Democratic People's Republic of Korea earns much prestige than any great powers."

The Secretary-General of the Central Executive Council of the Nigerian Forestry and Tangua Farmers' Association said:

"Premier Kim Il Sung is a Marxist-Leninist representing Korea and the oppressed people today. He is the great Red sun shedding rays not only to the Korean people but also to the oppressed peoples of the whole world with his ideas and teachings."

Gaston Soumialot, President of the Supreme Council of Revolution of the Congo(L), pointed out:

"Comrade Kim Il Sung is the great Leader of the Korean people as well as us the Congolese(L) people and peoples of the whole world, a great revolutionary fighter of the 20th century, an outstanding strategist of the international revolutionary movement who leads the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle of the world to victory. Comrade Kim Il Sung is an outstanding hero of our times."

Kunisuke Nagano, President of the Japan-Korea Association, stressed:

"Premier Kim Il Sung is the Leader who creates history. Such leader is not often found over a few centuries."

P.L. Lakhanpal, Chairman of All India Janatantra (Democratic) Party, stressed in his article:

"Few in history have enriched the world socialist thought so much and advanced the cause of national liberation and proletarian democracy to such an extent in such a short time as the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, Comrade Premier Marshal Kim Il Sung. He is the greatest socialist theoretician of modern times."

Deputy National Secretary of the Zimbabwe African People's Union said:

"Premier Kim Il Sung is one of the greatest men of our times and one of the greatest men of modern history, an outstanding Leader of the revolution and is the very person whom we want for our hopes and victories in the struggle for justice and socialist construction. Long live Premier Kim Il Sung!"

Neto, head of the delegation of the Angola Liberation People's Movement, stressed:

"The nature of my profession has provided me with many opportunities to meet the leaders of numerous countries. But never in my life have I seen such a great, popular and energetic revolutionary as Premier Kim Il Sung."

Bose Namaro, Guadeloupe delegate to the Permanent Secretariat of the Organization of Latin-American Students, stressed:

"The anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and guided by Comrade Kim Il Sung, an outstanding Leader of the world revolution, was a great struggle which would be recorded in radiant golden letters in the history of the world national-liberation struggle and a brilliant struggle which gave immense encouragement and conviction of victory to all the oppressed peoples struggling with arms in hands against the oppression of the imperialists led by U.S. imperialism.

"The 15-year-long anti-Japanese armed struggle of the Korean people organized and guided in person by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and great Leader, is of especially great significance for many people of the world who are subjected to cruel oppression and exploitation by the imperialists.

"Indeed, the anti-Japanese armed struggle constitutes a typical model for the peoples fighting for their freedom and happiness and the experience of this struggle is priceless in the revolutionary struggle today."

Daniel Gurafo Mobandi Mezoo, Second Deputy General Secretary of the Popular Idea Movement of Equatorial Guinea, wrote:

"Today the revolutionary peoples and progressive people of the world highly praise Comrade Kim Il Sung who led to a great victory the Korean war which defeated U.S. imperialism, the sworn enemy of the world people, as an 'ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander', 'genius-military strategist,' 'symbol of victory in the anti-imperialist struggle' and 'incarnation of indomitability'."

Klika Joseph, head of the government friendship delegation of the Republic of Dahomey, put the question: Who is the genius that has wrought miracles on the land of Korea? Answering this question he said:

"The very genius is the outstanding Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung.

"He is the creator of miracles, peerless patriot, the giant of history and a hero with a great heart and a man uniting the masses, a great genius and a great man intimate to the people, an educator and a man representing the ideas of mankind and a torchlight brightening every mind with great ideas and a great Leader of world revolution."

The head of the delegation of the French Confederation of Labour said:

"Premier Kim Il Sung is an outstanding Leader making a great contribution to turning forward the wheel of world revolution in the stormy era."

Gambire Moris, member of the delegation of the National Trade Union of Upper Volta, stressed: "Had all the countries of the world received the leadership of such a great man as Comrade Kim Il Sung, the world would have turned into a paradise on earth where all people lead a free and peaceful life enjoying a long life. Comrade Kim Il Sung is, indeed, an unheard-of great man of our era who has great ideas and whose memory will remain forever in the hearts of people!"

The Ceylonese paper **Nation** wrote: "The name of Premier Kim Il Sung who has made a great contribution to the strengthening and development of the international communist movement and the anti-U.S. struggle will be another star which will shine forever in the communist world."

Alluisio Berano, a Brazilian public figure, said:

"Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean people, is, indeed, a brilliant theoretician, practical activist and the outstanding Leader of the world revolution."

Dekinlin, General Secretary of the Burma World Peace Committee, said that as the revolutionary history of the Korean people is inseparable from the name of Comrade Kim Il Sung, it is just so with the history of the anti-imperialist struggle of the Asian peoples and the history of the world peace movement, and wished good health and a long life to Comrade Kim Il Sung who is not only the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people but also enjoys the respect of the world progressive people and wished him greater successes in the work for the people and in leading the anti-imperialist struggle and the cause of peace.

A guest from Nigeria said:

"The guidance of Premier Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean people, who established such a fine socialist system in Korea is a model of the world and the Korean people under his leadership are the happiest in the world."

His Idea of Juche Is a Priceless Banner for Us Revolutionaries

Elias Manuitt, Chairman of the National Liberation Front and Chairman of the National Liberation Armed Forces of Venezuela, said:

"The world people are today learning from the idea of *Juche* of Premier Kim Il Sung.

"The very torchlight raised by Comrade Kim Il Sung is now illumining all the fighting countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America and will do, in the future, too.

"The wise and great ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung are a beacon for all the embattled oppressed peoples."

Clementina Serra, member of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and Chairman of the National Committee of Nurseries of Cuba, said:

"His idea of *Juche* based on the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance is a genuine revolutionary idea and a great idea leading the peoples to victory. His great revolutionary ideas gave birth to 'Chollima Korea' and the 'cradle of *Juche*.'"

"The idea of *Juche* of the Workers' Party of Korea put forth by Premier Kim Il Sung is the most important and most decisive contribution to Marxism-Leninism. The idea of *Juche* is the most revolutionary line for the peoples who are determined to fight. Peoples making revolution should carry out the revolution of their countries with the idea of *Juche*. That is why the idea of *Juche* constitutes a decisive contribution to Marxism-Leninism. The idea of *Juche* is the very revolutionary idea which all the revolutionaries of the world should embody. We can defeat imperialism only when we arm ourselves with this idea."

Walterio Piero, Chilean delegate to the Executive Secretariat of the Tri-continental People's Solidarity Organization, said:

"We revolutionaries should learn from and follow the valuable idea of *Juche* of Comrade Kim Il Sung and his revolutionary spirit of self-reliance" and "His idea of *Juche* is a priceless banner for us revolutionaries."

Eugenid Perez, representative of the "June 14 Revolutionary Movement" of Dominica in Cuba, said that the great idea of *Juche* of Comrade Kim Il Sung serves as a guide and magnetic needle in all activities and struggle of the entire Korean people and, at the same time, the outstanding revolutionary idea which is a creative application of the truth of Marxism-Leninism to the realities of the Korean revolution, and emphasized that his great revolutionary ideas as a powerful ideological weapon that should be applied to all courses of the revolutionary struggle have become a lighthouse and banner which lead the revolutionary peoples to struggle.

A public figure of Tanzania said:

"The world people look up to Korea because the Korean people under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung have built an independent national economy with their own strength not relying on any foreign forces. Korea is the first country showing that one can exist without foreign aid."

Kengsopo, Director of the Press Bureau of the Information Ministry of Cambodia, said in regard to the great vitality of the basic line of economic construction set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung:

"With the implementation of this line the Korean people have achieved the bouncing prosperity, closely united around His Excellency Kim Il Sung, the great hero. Korea has made remarkable progress in a short span of time."

Antonio Cubillo, General Secretary of the Self-determination and Independence Movement of Canary Islands, said:

"The line of Chollima movement set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung is an example of a creative application of the Marxist-Leninist theory on revolution and construction to the living realities of Korea. This has not only become a great motive power in the revolutionary advance of the Korean people but also made a great contribution to the world revolution.

Ewal Katujivena, member of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of People's Union of South-West Africa stressed:

The line of anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle of Premier Kim Il Sung is the textbook giving a boundless conviction to the fighting revolutionaries of the world and is a bomb to the imperialists, the enemy.

UAR paper **Al Gumhouria** wrote: "How could Korea, a small country, hit the U.S. scoundrel, a giant devil, on the cheek? How could the people of this country capture the 'Pueblo' and humble the pride of the arrogant United States in the dust? How could Korea have such a powerful strength as able to cope with the U.S. aggression?" Answering these questions, the paper stressed that "It is because it has the leadership of the respected and beloved Premier Kim Il Sung."

Saadna Abdelcader, Vice-Secretary General of the Youth Union of the Algerian National Liberation Front, said as follows:

"Under the complicated situation of today, the implementation of the line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence is the key problem for the victory of the revolution in each country.

"The independent line laid down by Premier Kim Il Sung is entirely just in view of the present situation created in Korea. The independent line adhered to by the Korean people in economic construction and revolution and in national defence in a socialist, new society is the new, original and revolutionary one in the world."

Vice-Secretary General of All African Youth Movement said:

"All African Youth Movement and the entire African youth boundlessly respect Premier Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, who set forth the just line of independence in politics, economy and national defence.

"For his wise leadership the name of Premier Kim Il Sung is directly associated not only with the victory of the Korean revolution and the successes attained by the Korean people but also with the struggle for world progress and peace and for the consolidation of solidarity between all the peoples the world over.

"We once again wish good health and a long life to Premier Kim Il Sung who always stands in the van of struggle against colonialism, new and old, and imperialism."

Mangyongdae Dear to the Hearts of the 40 Million Korean People

Mangyongdae! This is a place dear to the hearts of the entire Korean people and the cradle of our revolution, where Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, was born and spent his childhood.

Mangyongdae that lives in the hearts of the whole nation as their pride and symbol of their happiness is shedding its bright rays on our people as well as the revolutionary people of the world.

On the occasion of the 57th birthday of Marshal Kim Il Sung, I paid a visit to historic Mangyongdae full of pride and happiness.

There was a constant stream of vehicles on the highway to Mangyongdae all day long.

Merry singing comes on the warm spring breeze:

The Leader was born at Mangyongdae
On the warm, balmy spring day
On April 15, 1912
The sun rose in our oppressed fatherland
O our sun
Marshal Kim Il Sung,
We 40 millions wish you good health and a long life.
.....

What a meaningful and moving song this is!

I also joined in the singing.

People in their holiday best are flowing in endless streams along the highway and paths in waves of flowers.

Among the visitors were pupils wearing red scarves, workers, peasants, servicemen, government workers, old men and women and compatriots who had returned home from Japan where they were condemned by the Japanese imperialists to national insult and humiliation of every description.

I went to the house where the great Leader was born along with a group of young workers from a far-away mine in the northern region of the country.

It is a plain thatched house which was to be found everywhere in the Korean countryside in the pre-liberation days.

More than 100 years ago the great-grandfather of the Marshal could not afford to keep even a thatched house and, together with his family, moved into this house as a keeper of the graves of a landlord's forefathers. In the course of a century since then this house became a house of revolutionaries where generations of ardent patriots, indomitable revolutionary fighters, were born and grew up who fought solely for the good of the country with all devotion, and a historic house the story about which will be handed down from generation to generation.

This house became a cradle of the Korean revolution and a house of glory dear to the hearts of the entire Korean people especially since Marshal Kim Il Sung emerged as the sun of Korea.

Domestic utensils and furnitures and farm implements on view at the thatched house, the living reminder of the path of the arduous yet glorious struggle travelled by the revolutionary family of the Marshal, leave deep impressions on my mind.

Each of the furniture and farm implements bearing imprints of hard toil and poverty in the grim days—kitchenware and vessels, outdated chest of drawers, man-pulling plough, A-frame (for carrying burden), straw-cutter, sickles, weeding hoes and the hand-loom which was used by the great-grandmother of the Marshal and succeeding generations of this family—carries a lofty will and a moving story.

I listened to the explanation of the guide.

It was the rule for this revolutionary family, though ground down by poverty, to educate the posterity in the spirit of patriotism from generation to generation. So it was famed as a "family proud of noble poverty and faithful to the just cause."

Hung on the wall of one room are the portraits of the grandparents of the Marshal who instilled in their sons and daughters the lofty patriotic spirit, saying that "a stateless people have no alternative but to offer resistance."

Reverentially looking at the pictures of the grandfather of the Marshal making a straw mat and the grandmother, I recalled impressive stories.

One day in 1948 a politician from South Korea visited Mangyongdae and asked Mr. Kim Bo Hyon, the grandfather of the Marshal, working hard in spite of his advanced age: "Grandfather, your grandson is the Leader of the country and you, I believe, can go without working. But why so hard you are working?"

The grandfather of the Marshal said: "No, I can't do that. My grandson, you say, is the Leader of the country, but I am a peasant. It has been said from old times that farming is the foundation of the state. We can live well when we do farming well, can't we?"

This deeply moved the South Korean politician.

In the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and led by Marshal Kim Il Sung or late in the 1930's, the foolish Japanese imperialists forcibly took Mrs. Li Bo Ik, the grandmother of the Marshal, to Manchuria to "surrender" the Marshal to them and blackmailed and persecuted her by all means. But she did not yield to such blackmail and persecution and said rigorously to the bastards: "If you want to kill our Song Ju (the childhood name of Comrade Kim Il Sung—Ed.), kill me. Should you kill me, Song Ju will not leave you unpunished." What gripping words hers were!

Respectfully hung on the wall of another room are photographs of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, the father of the Marshal, an indomitable anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter, a patriotic, revolutionary educationist and an outstanding leader of the national-liberation movement in Korea, Mrs. Kang Ban Sok, the mother of the Marshal, an outstanding woman of action and a staunch Communist, and of the Marshal in his childhood.

When I was looking at their photographs in solemn silence came to my mind in kaleidoscopic succession their great histories and impressive stories associated with their histories.

Young workers of the mine where Yu Tae Hwa works came to Mangyongdae carrying with the honour of having fulfilled their first half-year plan ahead of schedule. They listened attentively to each word of the guide. On their faces was depicted a determination always to study hard the brilliant history of the Leader and live and fight for him with single-hearted devotion.

What a great history this ordinary thatched house in a Korean farm village has! The lofty patriotic spirit lived in this house for generations in wild storm and stress. This is, indeed, a house of great revolutionaries and a great honour to our nation.

I came out of this historic house and stopped to see a *dulme* tree in front of the house. There stands a big old pine-tree along with pine-trees, big and small, at the western foot of the Mangyong-bong Hill.

Pointing at the *dulme* and pine trees, the guide told the visitors an episode about the intelligence of the Marshal in his childhood. She said that one day in his childhood th Marshal climbed the *dulme* tree to catch a beautiful rainbow hanging in the mid-air, but, finding it hard to do so on it, went up this tallest pine-tree on the Mangyong-bong Hill.

A beautiful dream and a clear and lofty aspiration budded in the young heart of the Marshal through the education of his parents who always taught him to be a son dutiful to his parents and harmonious with his neighbours and become a hero for the country.

Each and every tree is closely associated with the childhood of the Marshal.

How many stirring episodes about the childhood of the Marshal Mangyongdae has!

Here at Mangyongdae he grew up to be the peerless patriot whose name will shine brightly for good, and the great national hero.

I went to see the historic sites which will shine long in the annals of the fatherland, along with the visitors who were moving paying close attention to every blade of grass and pebble.

Chollima riders, college students, students of the revolution schools from all over the country were planting trees with their whole heart around the "warship rock" on which the Marshal in his childhood shouted aloud playing at soldiers: "I go to wipe out the Japanese scoundrels, the enemy of my father," the "sliding rock," the "swinging site" and the "angling site" and at the foot of the Mangyong-bong Hill where the Marshal in his childhood fostered his lofty patriotic spirit and unusually sublime aspiration.

Young students from South Hwanghae Province were planting a pine-tree, which attracted the visitors' particular attention.

They, who are now growing up most happily in the world in the bosom of the Marshal, carefully tended a pine-tree of great rarity for years near their school. This time they carried it with them to beautify Mangyongdae.

The fishermen from a village on the East Sea brought big shells, their local product, and beautifully decorated with them the "well site" where the Marshal in his childhood used to take cold rubdown every morning.

Students of a revolution school renew their resolve to study harder and become sons and daughters of the Marshal at the "study site" where the Marshal in his childhood was absorbed in reading.

How true to the Leader our people are! They follow their fatherly Leader single-heartedly as the sun-flower does the sun.

The visitors proceed to the Mangyong-bong Hill after inspecting the historic sites.

The Mangyong-bong Hill clad in the garb of a thick grove of fresh-green trees that survived all wild and stormy weathers, the Daedong River that flows quietly winding the hill, the rippling Sunhwa Lake and the Junghwa Plain stretching far and wide present a picturesque view.

The Leader, who was born here at beautiful Mangyongdae and educated by his parents in an ardent patriotic spirit, has vigorously led our people along one road of victory and glory, taking upon himself the destiny of the fatherland and the nation since he left his dear home village and set out on road of revolution.

In the grimmest days of Japanese imperialist colonial rule, the great Leader, raising high the torch of the country's restoration, organized and waged a glorious armed struggle against Japanese imperialism over the long period of 15 years, finally defeated the brigandish Japanese imperialists and shed the bright ray of national liberation on this land; he founded the ever-victorious Workers' Party of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the glorious fatherland of our people, defeated the arrogant U.S. imperialist aggressors and demonstrated the mettle of the Korean people to the world, and has turned our country into a "land of Chollima" and a "land of *Juche*" as praised by the world's people; and he has made outstanding contributions to the development of the international communist movement and the world revolution. Our hearts are full of boundless pride and self-confidence in having the great Leader of revolution.

Today Mangyongdae is the symbol of our people's happiness and the entire people say with the most ardent attachment and greatest pride that it is dear to the hearts of the 40 million Korean people.

The South Korean armed guerillas who are fighting death-defyingly against the U.S. imperialists and their stooges traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique under the motto "Let us, too, fight under the leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung" and the South Korean revolutionaries who hold fast to their revolutionary constancy even at the last moment of their life saying: "I have pledged myself to remain true to the Workers' Party of Korea and Comrade Kim Il Sung," also gain hope and courage from Mangyongdae. Our 600,000 compatriots in Japan, too, see the fatherland in Mangyongdae and Mangyongdae in the fatherland.

Today the revolutionary people of the world look up to Mangyongdae as the beacon of their hope.

A guest from the African continent expressed his deep impressions of Mangyongdae:

"Mangyongdae marked the dawn of new history and gave the Korean people life and hope.

"Mangyongdae is a source of strength to Korea for her future prosperity and a fine model for the people of the whole world."

A foreigner wrote a song "Mangyongdae, dear to our heart" and widely popularized it among his people.

This goes to show how deeply the world's people respect and trust our respected and beloved Leader.

A Nigerian guest wrote a poem at Mangyongdae:

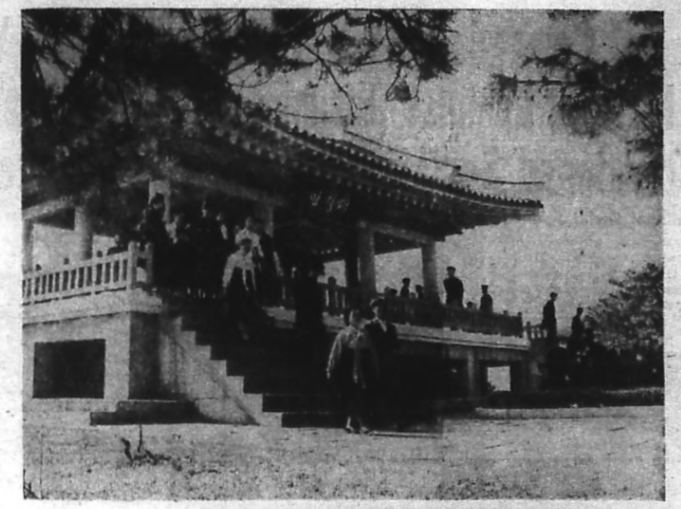
From Korea rises a great red sun.
The great red sun is
Kim Il Sung,
Its rays spread on all oppressed peoples,
Keeping them alive are
Kim Il Sung's thoughts,

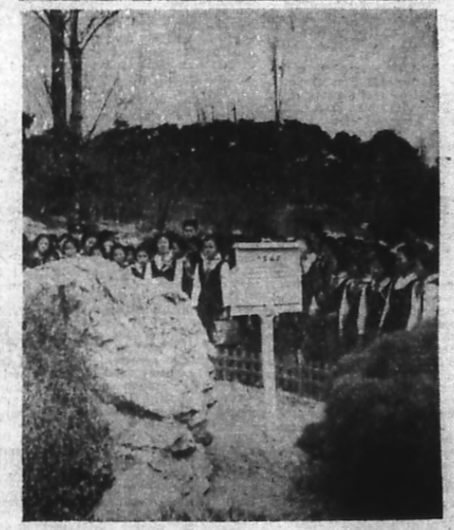
Sincerely wishing the great Leader good health and a long life, I came down the dear Mangyong-bong Hill singing the "Song of General Kim Il Sung" which our people fondly sing for excess of happiness:

Marks of blood on every ridge of the Jangbaek,
Marks of blood on every reach of the Amrok,
Still now over the blooming free Korea
Those sacred marks shed brilliant rays,
O dear is the name,
our beloved General!
O glorious is the name,
General Kim Il Sung!
.....

Ji Ryong Cha

☆ ☆





LEFT:

The thatched house at Mangyongdae dear to the hearts of the Korean people where Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, was born and spent his childhood.

Many working people, servicemen, youth and students visit this house every day to learn the glorious revolutionary history of the Leader

TOP RIGHT:

The pavilion on the historic Mangyong-bong Hill. Here visitors admire the full view of beautiful Mangyongdae with fresh emotions.

CENTRE RIGHT:

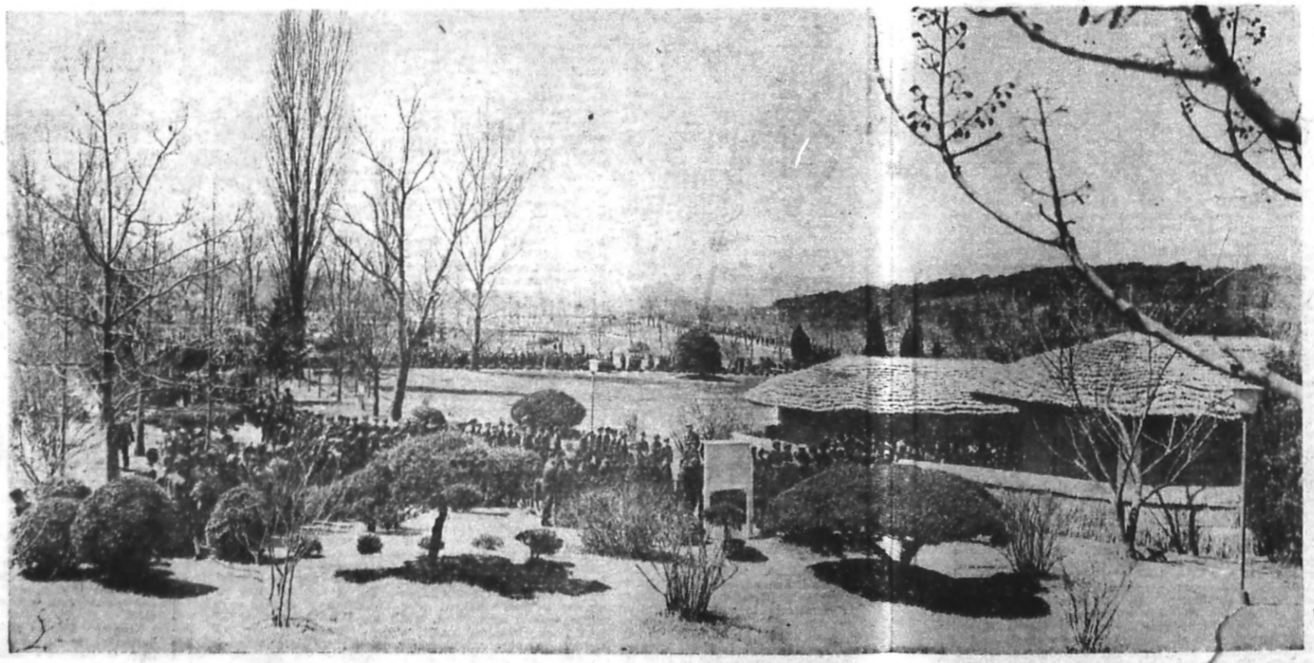
Young visitors listening to the story about the "wrestling site" where the Marshal in his childhood cultivated his will and wisdom

BOTTOM RIGHT:

The "warship rock" where the Marshal in his childhood played at soldiers together with his friends

Photos by Oh Dong Jun
Li Jin Wu
Kim Hyong Jin

☆ ☆



Comrade KIM IL SUNG's Brilliant Work Is a Great Marxist-Leninist Document of the Present Times, Which Has Developed Socialist Economic Theory to a New, Higher Stage

National Social Science Forum Held for Study of "On Some Theoretical Problems of the Socialist Economy," a Brilliant Work of Comrade Kim Il Sung

A national social science forum was held in Pyongyang on March 25 and 26 for study of "On Some Theoretical Problems of the Socialist Economy," a classic work made public by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Marxist-Leninist of our times and brilliant Leader of the revolution, answering questions raised by scientific and educational workers.

The scientific forum was attended by a large number of members and corresponding members of the Academy of Sciences, professors, doctors and prominent social scientists, functionaries of institutes under the Academy of Social Science, teachers of institutions of higher learning, functionaries of ministries and central organs and men of the press.

Respectfully placed on the platform was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved, great Leader, who leads our revolution along the one road of victory by setting forth at each stage and in each period of the development of the revolution a revolutionary line and policy based on *Juche*, in which Marxism-Leninism is creatively applied and developed.

All the attendants were filled with the unanimous resolve to deepen their study and have a thorough grasp on the great revolutionary ideas and outstanding economic theory of the Leader contained in "On Some Theoretical Problems of the Socialist Economy", a brilliant work of the Leader.

Made public at the scientific forum were fifteen papers explaining that the brilliant work containing the great revolutionary ideas and creative theory on economic construction of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, is a great Marxist-Leninist document of the present times, a powerful weapon of the building of socialism and communism and a brilliant example of creative Marxism-Leninism, which opens a new stage in the development of the Marxist-Leninist theory and political economy.

The first paper was enfitled "'On Some Theoretical Problems of the Socialist Economy', a brilliant work by Comrade Kim Il Sung, is a powerful weapon of building socialism and communism."

The speaker stressed that this work of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, together with his other works such as the report at the Conference of the Party, great Ten-Point Political Programme of the Government of the Republic, report at the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Republic and "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country," is a great Marxist-Leninist document giving theoretical and practical answers to basic questions arising in the building of socialism and communism.

The speaker said that this work of Comrade Kim Il Sung is a theoretical and practical weapon which the Party and state of the working class, having embarked upon the building of socialism and communism, must keep a firm hold on for the victory of the revolutionary cause.

The work of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the speaker said, provides a sure guarantee for the successful building of socialism and communism by indicating a Marxist-Leninist path for developing the socialist economy at a steady high rate through the full-scale display of the superiority of the socialist system.

The work of Comrade Kim Il Sung indicates the most correct way of placing the guidance and management of the national economy on a scientific basis, by rightly solving on the Marxist-Leninist principles the question of the use of the commodity-money relations, one of the important questions facing the state of the working class after the establishment of the socialist system.

Comrade Kim Il Sung newly raised the question of properly using the peasant market and going over from socialist trade to a complete supply system, and clarified the consumer goods distribution system not only at the present stage of socialist society but at the stage of complete socialism.

All this tells that the work of Comrade Kim Il Sung is a powerful theoretical and practical weapon of the building of socialism and communism, the speaker stressed.

Then the speaker stressed that the work of Comrade Kim Il Sung is the only correct ideological and theoretical weapon for thoroughly overcoming Right and "Left" opportunism in the field of the socialist economy and promoting the building of socialism and communism.

He emphasized that the brilliant work by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, is a revolutionary document dealing a decisive blow at the Right capitulationist "theory" of the revisionists that the rate of growth of production cannot keep rising or drops in some cases, as the scale of the socialist economy expands and at the adventurist "theory" of the Left opportunists that it is a law also for the socialist economy to develop, like the capitalist economy, through an undulating course of constant fluctuation.

Then the speaker said that the ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung expounded in this work are the most correct guiding ideas dealing a fatal blow at the revisionist deviation of inclining to the capitalist way of economic management by overestimating the significance of the commodity-money relations and the law of value under socialism and at the ultra-leftist deviation of failing to rationalize the management of enterprise and wrecking the scientific management of the socialist economy by totally ignoring the commodity-money relations and the role of the law of value.

The speaker emphasized that the work of Comrade Kim Il Sung is a historic document which has developed socialist political economy to a new, higher stage.

By creating the model of socialist political economy based on the mass line, Comrade Kim Il Sung set in this work the example of bringing socialist political economy to the height of Party science as a weapon of building socialism and communism.

The work brought the system of socialist political economy to perfection by correctly defining the central problems and main problems which must hold their places in the general system of socialist political economy and problems to which big concern must necessarily be directed. The work developed the theory of socialist political economy to a new, higher stage by giving wise and clear answers to questions of principle awaiting solution in the theory of socialist political economy and a number of basic questions of political economy connected with them.

Then the speaker said that Comrade Kim Il Sung indicates in this work most scientific methodology based on the idea of *Juche* in solving all the questions arising in the theory and practice of the revolution and construction.

Teachers of the Kim Chaek Polytechnic Institute making a deep study of the works of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung

The work of Comrade Kim Il Sung teaches us that we should take the revolutionary stand and the creative and independent stand of handling all the problems of the revolution and construction with a sense of responsibility in the interest of the Korean revolution, in studying and elucidating socio-economic phenomena.

This work brilliantly solves by methodology based on the idea of *Juche* the question of internal force as the decisive factor in converting possibility into actuality in the revolution and construction, the question of correlation between the new content and old form in the economic relations and the question of the method of theoretical generalization through verification of practice of the revolution and construction.

Pointing out that the idea of *Juche* is the great revolutionary idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung providing us methodology for solving in a most correct way all the difficult and complicated problems arising in the revolution and construction, in accordance with the requirements of Marxism-Leninism and the revolutionary cause of the working class, the speaker stressed:

It is because the Korean revolution is led by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Marxist-Leninist and brilliant Leader, that Korea is called the "cradleland of *Juche*."

"On Some Theoretical Problems of the Socialist Economy", a brilliant work by Comrade Kim Il Sung, is, indeed, a mighty weapon enabling us to smash the frantic anti-communist racket of the imperialists, defend the revolutionary essence of Marxism-Leninism from Right and "Left" opportunism and successfully accelerate the building of socialism and communism, the speaker stressed.

Next papers read at the scientific forum were those explaining the first part of the work, "Problems of the Correlation between the Scale of the Economy and the Rate of Development of Production in Socialist Society"—"The ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung on the correlation between the scale of the economy and the rate of development of production in socialist society, and their great vitality", "The ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung on increasing production at a steady high rate by energetically pushing ahead with ideological revolution through strengthened proletarian dictatorship", "The ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung on achieving a high rate of growth of production by strengthening planned guidance of the national economy", "The ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung on the uninterrupted high rate of growth of production in socialist society and the technical revolution," "The ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung on the factors deciding the high tempo of socialist extended reproduction and on giving full scope to the superiority of the socialist system" and so on.

Then discussions took place at the scientific forum on the second part of the work: "Problems of the Means of Production in the Form of Commodity and the Use of the Law of Value in Socialist Society".

On these problems, a number of speakers took part in the discussions under various titles: "The ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung on commodity and commodity form in socialist society", "The ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung on the operation and use of the law of value in socialist society", "The ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung on the commodity form of means of production and the use of the law of value in form in socialist society", "The ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung on the proper use of the law of value in the production and circulation of consumer goods in socialist society", "The ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung on the correlation between the basic economic laws of socialism and law of planned and balanced development operating in socialist society and the law of value" and so forth, and here the original ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung on the commodity and commodity form and the use of the law of value in socialist society, were studied and explained comprehensively and profoundly.

In conclusion, discussions were held at the scientific forum on the third part of the work, "Problems of the Peasant Market in Socialist Society and of the Way of Abolishing It", under the titles "The ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung on the characteristics of the peasant market in socialist society and its use and prospect", and "The ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung on going over from socialist trade to a complete supply system".

All the papers made public at the scientific forum were dedicated to the scientific and profound explanation of the great revolutionary ideas and economic theory of Comrade Kim Il Sung who gave original elucidation and profound theoretical formulation of theoretical and practical problems awaiting urgent solution in socialist economic construction and problems remaining unsolved in socialist political economy, which no one had ever been able to solve, and thus indicated a victorious road of socialist and communist construction.

The attendants of the scientific forum felt again deep in their hearts the greatest glory and happiness and national pride of having the great Leader in further deepening the understanding of the great revolutionary ideas and pre-eminent economic theory contained in the immortal and brilliant work by Comrade Kim Il Sung, which is of epochal significance in the development of our revolution and the building of socialism and communism and in the development of the Marxist-Leninist economic theory.

The attendants of the scientific forum firmly resolved to make a more deep-going study of and have a deeper grasp on the great revolutionary ideas and economic theory of Comrade Kim Il Sung, one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements and the great Marxist-Leninist of the present times, and to firmly defend and safeguard them.

Role of County in Socialist Rural Construction

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, made a profound Marxist-Leninist analysis of the role of the county as the regional base in socialist rural construction and formulated in detail ways to enhance its role in the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country."

The idea of the regional base in socialist rural construction expounded by Comrade Kim Il Sung for the first time is of great theoretical and practical importance in finally resolving the rural question under socialism and accelerating the all-round construction of socialism and communism. It holds out bright prospects of socialist and communist construction for our people and clearly shows them the practical way to socialist and communist construction. It also constitutes an outstanding contribution to the development of the Marxist-Leninist theory.

Following the socialist reorganization of agriculture the important task before the Marxist-Leninist parties is to consolidate and develop the achievements already made in the solution of the rural question and finally resolve the rural question.

The setting up of the regional base is a key to the successful fulfilment of this historical task.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"An important question in giving leadership to geographically dispersed objects of work like those in the countryside is to designate an area of a certain size as the unit for unified leadership and, with unit as a base, to give direct leadership to all the objects of work within that area."

The question of setting up the regional base in socialist rural construction arises from the peculiarities of the rural work, particularly from the dispersion of the villages.

The rural work is very complex and difficult. Its complexity and difficulty are ascribable to the technical, cultural and ideological backwardness of the countryside, a hangover of the old society, the complex composition of the population, the natural and seasonal limitations of agriculture and primarily to the dispersion of the rural areas.

The rural work has as its objects the farm villages and work sites scattered over wide areas and peasants who work and live scattered in small groups. The dispersed character of the rural areas has decreased markedly as a result of the complete socialist transformation of agriculture. But it still remains and will remain in the future a feature of the countryside distinguishing the villages from the towns and workers' districts.

Accordingly, the rural work must always be organized and executed with due regard to this feature and in conformity with it. To do so, an area of a certain size must be designated as the unit and base for unified leadership and its role steadily enhanced. Only then, is it possible to place under unified control farm villages scattered over wide areas and conduct successfully the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions in the countryside and ensure the correct guidance of the peasantry by the working class. It is also possible to tackle successfully the task of steadily bringing the guidance and management of agriculture up to the level of advanced industrial management and of organically linking ownership by the whole people with co-operative ownership and gradually brining the latter closer to the former.

The question of the regional base in socialist rural construction has also an important bearing on the far-reaching prospects for the future realization of a communist society.

Only when an all-embracing unit of economic and cultural development is set up, the distinctions between town and country can be obliterated successfully. Such a unit should be gradually formed and consolidated and developed in the course of socialist construction. Even when socialist construction progresses further in our country and the urban population grow, the population of the rural and workers' districts will make up a half of the total population. It would be impossible to set up supply centres at all rural villages even when a communist society is realized in the future, farm villages being scattered.

Therefore, even under communism there must be an economic centre linking the towns with the countryside and a supply base for the countryside.

This shows that the correct setting up of a regional base, in the final analysis, is of very great importance not only for socialist construction but also for the future realization of a communist society.

If an area of a certain size is to play successfully the role of the base in socialist rural construction, it must be provided with definite conditions. Its size must be moderate and within it there must be no wide variation of natural, geographical and other conditions. This unit must have in the main cadres, guiding organs, material, technical and cultural means which make it fully possible for it to give unified and comprehensive leadership in all the work of that unit.

The county in our country serves as the most suitable regional unit and base for developing the rural work and the general local work because its size is moderate and it possesses cadres, guiding organs and material, technical and cultural means.

The county takes a really important place and plays a big role in our socialist construction.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught on the role of the county in his Theses:

"The county is the base for accelerating the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions in the countryside, for connecting the towns and the countryside and for bringing the political, economic and cultural support of the towns to the countryside."

Taking into account the importance of the mission to be fulfilled by the county in socialist construction, our Party has all along made great efforts to build up firmly the county and enhance its role. It has paid special attention to making the county play its role creditably in order to pave the way for promoting powerfully the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions and strengthening in every way the guidance and support of the working class to the peasants following agricultural co-operativization in our country.

Of special importance in this respect was the historic on-the-spot guidance by Comrade Kim Il Sung of the work of Chongsan-ri and the Kangso County Party Committee in February 1960.

Through the on-the-spot guidance of the work of Chongsan-ri and the Kangso County Party Committee Comrade Kim Il Sung made an all-round analysis of the new circumstances prevailing in our countryside in those days and clarified the position of the county in our Party and administrative organizational system.

Stressing that the task of the county is to organize the execution of the Party's policies and carry them out, he gave programmatic instructions on improving the system and methods of work of the county Party committee and county people's committee in keeping with the position as the lowest unit of guidance.

Since the Chongsan-ri instructions a radical improvement has been effected in the work of all farm villages and counties in our country and the great Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method have been carried through in an all-round way on all fronts of socialist construction.

Comrade Kim Il Sung also made personally a model unit for the county work of the once unknown-to-fame Changsong county with unfavorable natural and geographical conditions hidden deep among mountains and took historic measures to generalize the example set by the county throughout the country, and thus clearly indicated the way to raise the work of all the counties in our country to a new, high phase.

Our Party has given day-to-day leadership and assistance aimed at reinforcing the county Party committees and other county organs with competent cadres and at enhancing their role and functions. In each county, the co-operative farm management committee has been organized, a large number of local industry factories have been set up, and many cultural and welfare facilities such as schools, hospitals, libraries and houses of mass culture have been built.

Thanks to a number of measures taken by the Party to build up firmly the county, all our counties have come to possess all material, technical and cultural means which make it possible for them to give unified and comprehensive leadership in the rural work and in all local affairs, and to play a tremendous role in socialist rural construction.

Today the county in our country exerts a powerful influence upon the countryside in all domains of politics, economy and culture and forcefully accelerates the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions in the countryside.

To begin with, the county exercises a great influence on the development of the socialist countryside as the political base for realizing the political guidance of the peasantry by the working class.

The lowest unit of Party and administrative guidance, the county directly leads the farm villages and workers' districts and is in direct touch with the life of the peasants and the inhabitants of workers' settlements. All the lines and policies of our Party for the acceleration of socialist rural construction and overall socialist construction are introduced to the farm villages and workers' districts through the county and they are executed under the guidance of the county Party committee and other county organs.

The question of strengthening the ideological education of the peasants and giving the guidance and support of the working class to the peasantry is also tackled chiefly through the county.

Today the lines and policies of our Party, an embodiment of the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, are being thoroughly implemented in a more all-round way in our countryside, the rural position of the Party is being built up more firmly and the task of constantly revolutionizing and working-classizing the peasants is being fulfilled successfully. This is attributable to the fact that the role of the county as the political base has risen considerably.

Local functionaries go deep into the midst of the peasants, acquaint in detail them with the teachings of Comrade Kim Il Sung and help them execute all the lines and policies of our Party with credit.

The county also plays an important role as the economic base for developing the local industry and establishing the ties between town and country and industry and agriculture.

In our country local industry has been developed with the county as a unit and organized and led directly by the county. The technical civilization of the town is introduced into the countryside through the county and thus accelerates the technical revolution in the countryside.

Our Party has attached great importance to building up the county as an economic base for developing the local economy and connecting town and country and industry and agriculture and vigorously promoted this work.

Of special import here is the creative and original policy adopted at the direct initiative of Comrade Kim Il Sung, a policy of developing medium and small-scale local industry in parallel with the large-scale centralized industry in the production of consumer goods.

Today our counties have an average of more than ten local industry factories each. They hold the full control of the local economy comprising local industry and agriculture and develop it comprehensively, and thus improve rapidly the livelihood of their population and steadily strengthen the ties between town and country. Local industry factories built in the county play a big role in popularizing in the countryside the advanced methods of management, cultured production practices and techniques of the industrial enterprises and in exerting the political and ideological influence of the working class upon the peasantry.

The county also plays the role of the supply base for the countryside.

Firmly relying on the centralized industry and local industry and on their own solid supply bases, our counties play creditably the role of supplying manufactured goods produced in towns to rural areas and agricultural produce and various raw materials turned out in the countryside to towns, thereby stimulating production and making an important contribution towards meeting the demands of the peasants.

The county also exerts a powerful influence on the development of the socialist countryside by serving as the base of the cultural revolution there.

Our county has all means necessary for carrying out the cultural revolution in the countryside. Particularly, the county seat, the base introducing the advanced culture and customs of towns into the countryside, are being built up firmly, renewing its look every day. Cosy modern farm houses are built in large numbers everywhere at state expense. Cultural and welfare facilities such as schools, hospitals, libraries, houses of mass culture, creches and kindergartens which play a big role in the cultural revolution in the countryside are expanding speedily.

Education, culture and public health service in our countryside develop with the county as their centre. The county directly controls schools and clinics in the countryside and guides the general cultural and hygienic work there.

Party functionaries and management personnel are trained mainly at the educational establishments in the county.

With the enhancement of the county's role in socialist rural construction, political, economic and cultural ties between town and country are becoming closer and the task of finally solving the rural question is being tackled successfully.

Today our Party and entire people are further accelerating the complete victory of socialism by splendidly translating into reality the ideas set out by Comrade Kim Il Sung in his "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country," a great programme for socialist rural construction.

Maeng Ha Il

Educational Aid Funds Remitted

For Sons and Daughters of Korean Compatriots in Japan

The Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Republic and Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, again entrusted the Korean Committee for Aiding Overseas Compatriots to send educational aid funds and stipends for the democratic national education of the sons and daughters of Korean compatriots in Japan to the Korean Central Educational Association in Japan.

At the request of the Korean Committee for Aiding Overseas Compatriots, the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea recently sent 350,960,000 yen in Japanese currency to the Korean Central Educational Association in Japan.

The remittance of a colossal amount of educational aid funds and stipends for the democratic national education of the sons and daughters of Korean compatriots in Japan this time again is another manifestation of the deep fatherly love and great paternal solicitude, higher than the mountain and deeper than the ocean, of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, who shows utmost care for the Korean compatriots in Japan and their children not forgetting them even for a moment.

As there is the fatherland which has been converted into an independent socialist power with an advanced socialist system and a powerful independent national economy, invincible defence capacity and brilliant national culture under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, the Korean compatriots in Japan, though they are in an alien land far away from the homeland across the sea, are living proudly with the high honour and pride of being the citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and successfully enforcing democratic national education for their sons and daughters.

Thanks to the repeated solicitude of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, the Korean compatriots in Japan have so far received a total of more than 7,967,229,000 yen of educational aid funds and stipends in Japanese currency on 31 occasions.

Repatriation Work Should Be Resumed Immediately

Statement of D.P.R.K. Red Cross Society

The Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued on April 3 a statement exposing and denouncing the manoeuvres of the Japanese authorities to sabotage the repatriation operation of the Korean citizens in Japan.

The statement sternly exposed and condemned the vicious plot of the reactionary Sato government to wreck definitively the repatriation operation of the Korean citizens in Japan, a lofty humanitarian work, wantonly trampling underfoot international law and international practice.

It strongly denounced the reactionary Sato government of Japan which breached the promise the Japan Red Cross Society itself made to carry out with responsibility all the procedures needed for the entry of the delegation of our Red Cross Society into Japan, at the Korea-Japan talks held in Colombo and in its letter dated September 28, 1968 and is now scheming to invite a third party to this question, thereby creating a grave obstacle to the resumption of repatriation operation.

The Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the statement said, can never tolerate the unilateral act of the Japanese side of wrecking the repatriation agreement and can never accept its proposal on ensuring only the repatriation operation for the 17,000 people who have already applied for repatriation for the coming six months and then leaving it off.

If the Japanese side sincerely wants to smoothly solve the repatriation question of the Korean citizens in Japan, it should simultaneously solve not only the question of the 17,000 people who have already applied for repatriation but the question of the ways for the repatriation of a large number of more people who expressed newly their intention to return home.

The statement pointed out that the reactionary Sato government of Japan is now working hard to stop the repatriation operation, a humanitarian work, by attaching preposterous conditions to the question of the entry of the delegation of our Red Cross Society into Japan. This entirely proceeds from its heinous design to widen the road for reinvasion of South Korea by stepping up the political tie-up with the South Korean puppet clique at the instigation of U.S. imperialism.

The statement noted that the Korean people will never tolerate the criminal machination of the Sato clique of Japan to wreck the repatriation operation of the Korean citizens in Japan in pursuence of a sinister political purpose. In the light of the historical background and international law,

(Continued on Page 11)

Foreign Ministry Spokesman Demands

Reactionary Government of Japan to Withdraw "Immigration and Emigration Control Bill" at Once

A spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea strongly demands that the reactionary government of Japan withdraw the "immigration and emigration control bill" at once, discontinue repressive manoeuvres against the Korean citizens in Japan and unconditionally ensure their democratic, national rights.

The spokesman of the Foreign Ministry declares this in a statement issued on April 7 in connection with the fact that recently the reactionary Sato government of Japan placed the so-called "immigration and emigration control bill" before the current session of the Japanese Diet and is trying to enact it despite the opposition of the entire Korean citizens in Japan and broad segments of Japanese people.

The statement notes that with the aim of suppressing the elementary human rights, right of residence and democratic, national rights of the Korean citizens in Japan and suppressing their just activities for the independent unification of the fatherland the "immigration and emigration control law" the reactionary Sato government of Japan is trying to enact at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists and in collusion with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique "strictly regulates" the "activities of foreigners during their residence in Japan" and even grants the officials controlling immigration the judicial power to search by force the Korean citizens in Japan and infringe upon their human rights at will.

In the "bill" the Sato clique scheme to deprive the Korean citizens in Japan of the right to administrative litigation and the right to come up for trial and hand over a large number of Korean citizens in Japan by laying down even the "right to appoint the destination" of "forced deportation". The "bill" is aimed at strictly restricting and controlling the conditions of the entry into Japan of delegations of progressive political parties and organizations of various countries and their activities during their stay in Japan, the statement points out, and goes on:

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people resolutely denounce with surging indignation the machinations of the reactionary government of Japan to further intensify its barbarous suppression of the Korean citizens in Japan by rigging up the "immigration and emigration control law".

The moves of the reactionary government of Japan to enact the "immigration and emigration control bill" by placing it before the Diet are a manifestation of the intolerable hostile policy towards the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and one more grave challenge to the peoples of the two countries of Korea and Japan and the progressive people the world over.

The statement recalls the fact that the reactionary authorities of Japan have long since viciously suppressed the Korean citizens in Japan by brandishing the "foreigners' registration law" and the "immigration and emigration control act" and have tried to impose the so-called "ROK nationality" upon Korean citizens in Japan particularly since they concluded the criminal "ROK-Japan Treaty" with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique at the dictates of the U.S. imperialists and are working hard to place the notorious "foreigners' school bill" again before the Diet to suppress the democratic, national education of Korean citizens in Japan. The statement also exposes that having unilaterally suspended for more than one year the repatriation operation of Korean citizens in Japan which had been going on smoothly in the past eight years, the reactionary Sato government is now craftily scheming to wreck it for good.

Saying that today the reactionary Sato government is trying to enact one more fascist evil law at a time when the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique have become all the more undisguised than ever before in their frantic manoeuvres of aggression and war against the northern half of the Repulic, the statement remarks that this is designed by the Japanese militarists to reinvade South Korea with ease by actively partaking in the U.S. imperialists' policies of aggression and war and strengthening their political and military tie-up with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

With nothing, however, can the reactionary government of Japan attain its criminal aim, the statement says, and continues:

The 600,000 Korean citizens in Japan are not the Koreans in Japan of the past. The Korean citizens in Japan are proud overseas citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea daily prospering and developing under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people. They are citizens of a powerful and dignified independent and sovereign state upon which no one can dare infringe.

Referring to the stand of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on all Korean compatriots abroad, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught us as follows:

"The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea regards it as its sacred duty to protect the 600,000 Korean compatriots in Japan and all other overseas Korean citizens and defend their national rights".

The reactionary Sato clique must realize that if they commit the criminal act of trumping up the "immigration and emigration control law" despite the strong opposition and protest of the 600,000 Korean citizens in Japan, the peoples of Korea and Japan and the progressive people of the whole world, the scoundrels will have to bear full responsibility for all the grave consequences arising therefrom.

In conclusion the statement emphasizes:

The entire Korean people rallied rock firm around Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, will wage a powerful struggle to the end against the suppression and persecution of the 600,000 Korean citizens in Japan by the Sato clique of Japan and for defending the democratic, national rights of the Korean citizens in Japan.

Pyongyang Mass Meeting Resolutely Denounces Reactionary Sato Govt's Criminal Manoeuvre

Attendants of the Pyongyang city mass meeting

A Pyongyang city mass meeting was held at the Moranbong Theatre on the evening of April 7 to expose and denounce the Japanese reactionary government's manoeuvre for enacting an "immigration and emigration control law."

A portrait of the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung was respectfully placed in the background of the platform.

Present there were Comrade Li Ju Yon, Chairman Kang Ryang Uk of the Central Committee of the North Korean Democratic Party, Chairman Pak Shin Dok of the Central Committee of the Religious Chongu Party, leading functionaries of public organizations and many working people in the city.

Li Guk Ro, Presidium Member of the Central Committee of the Fatherland Front, addressed the meeting.

He condemned the Japanese militarists who are trying frantically to establish the notorious "immigration and emigration control law" under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists in their attempt to trample on and deny all the democratic national rights of the Korean citizens in Japan and suppress them more cruelly. These rascals' machination, he pointed out, is a naked expression of their policy of hostility towards the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and an outright challenge to the Japanese people and the fair public opinion of the world.

He exposed in detail that the "immigration and emigration control law" is an unprecedentedly fascist evil law. The reactionary Sato government of Japan, he stressed, should see clearly the resolute and firm stand of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people, immediately give up the plot to enact the "immigration and emigration control law" and repeal all other fascist evil laws and unconditionally and thoroughly ensure the Korean citizens in Japan their national education, repatriation operation and democratic rights. Otherwise, the reactionary Sato government of Japan will be held fully responsible for the consequences arising thereform, he warned.

Then the repesentatives of workers, agricultural working people and youth and students spoke at the meeting. These speakers bitterly denounced in unison with surging indignation the Japanese reactionary government's plot to enact an "immigration and emigration control law."

S. Korean Revolutionaries and Patriotic People

Capture More Weapons from Enemy

The South Korean revolutionaries and patriotic people who are making preparations for the decisive struggle to win power upholding the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, are capturing more and more weapons from the enemy by their bold actions.

According to reports from South Korea, a group of patriotic people in Taegu, North Kyongsang Province, stole into the room of a wicked special agent in the "Taegu branch of the Central Intelligence Agency," an institution for the fascist suppression of the South Korean revolutionaries and patriotic people, and carried away his pistol, many bullets and secret document on the night of March 27.

This action is part of the struggle of the South Korean revolutionaries and patriots who fight bravely upholding the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung. They storm ordnance stores and sentry boxes of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army and the puppet troops and billets of the puppet army and police and agents and seize various weapons and bullets to arm themselves, with the unyielding revolutionary spirit of the anti-Japanese fighters they have learnt from the "Reminiscences of the Anti-Japanese Guerillas" secured through various channels.

(Continued from Page 10)

the Japanese authorities are under unavoidable obligation to ensure the repatriation operation of the Korean citizens in Japan to the end with responsibility, it declared.

It strongly demanded the Japan Red Cross Society to immediately withdraw its destructive proposal on repatriation of the Koreans in Japan put forth in its telegram dated March 3 and solve without delay the question of simplifying the formalities of the entry of the delegation of our Red Cross Society into Japan, and continued:

The Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea holds that in order to satisfactorily solve the question of the repatriation of the Koreans in Japan the Red Cross delegations of the two countries should meet again at the earliest possible date in a place agreed upon between the two sides.

If the Japanese side persistently takes the road of wrecking the repatriation operation of the Korean citizens in Japan defying our just demand, the Japanese side will be held entirely responsible for all the grave consequences arising therefrom.

Statement of CHONGRYUN

The Central Standing Committee of the CHONGRYUN (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) issued on April 5 a statement.

The statement strongly demanded the Japanese side to solve without delay the question of simplifying the formalities of the entry of the delegation of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea into Japan and strongly held that no reactionary force can ever put down the just demand of the Korean citizens in Japan who desire to return to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, their glorious fatherland, and lead a happy life.

In conclusion, the statement noted that the 600,000 Korean residents in Japan will continue to fight resolutely in defence of the right to repatriation to the end with the support and encouragement of the broad sections of the Japanese people, united ever closer around Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

U.S. Imperialist Aggressors' Repeated Reckless Military Provocations Resolutely Condemned

At the 288th and 289th MAC Meetings

The 288th and 289th meetings of the Military Armistice Commission were held at Panmunjom on April 5 and 10.

At these two meetings our side lodged a strong protest with the enemy side against the grave military provocative acts the U.S. imperialist aggressors had perpetrated against our side in wanton violation of the Armistice Agreement and called the enemy side to account for them.

According to the statement made by Major General Li Chun Son, Senior Member of our side, at the meetings, the American imperialist aggressors made armed attacks against our side on two occasions on March 26 and fired at our side over 2,000 shells and bullets with 57 mm. recoilless guns and other arms from their post on Hill 345.4 south of marker No. 1274 of the Military Demarcation Line around 09:30 and 10:00 March 29.

On April 2 the U.S. imperialist aggressors fired more than 800 bullets at our side from the same post and on April 3 fired light machine-guns at our side from the post south of marker No. 0778 of the Military Demarcation Line.

They also fired more than 600 shells and bullets at our side from Hill 122 southeast of marker No. 0234 of the Military Demarcation Line on April 7.

Between March 25 and April 3, and on April 7 and 8 the U.S. imperialist aggressors illegally brought 57 mm. recoilless guns, 81 mm. mortars, 106.7 mm. mortars and automatic weapons into the Demilitarized Zone and fired them at our side.

They infiltrated on March 29 two armed spies into the area of our side to worm out our military secrets and attack and kill our personnel.

Not only that. They shipped several F-5A jet fighters into South Korea and transferred them to the South Korean puppet army in gross violation of the Armistice Agreement.

But, for these military provocative acts on the Military Demarcation Line the U.S. imperialist aggressors were meted out deserving punishment by sentinels of our People's Army.

All these facts, Major General Li Chun Son noted, show clearly that the U.S. imperialist aggressors are the criminals who openly wreck and trample down the Armistice Agreement and the war maniacs who are bent on provoking a new war. And he strongly demanded the enemy side:

First, to frankly admit that the recent shooting and shelling by the U.S. imperialist aggressors against our side are deliberate hostile acts premeditated, organized and directed by the headquarters of the enemy side and to apologize to our side for them;

Second, to severely punish the prime movers who directly organized and commanded the recent military provocative acts of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and all those criminals who took part in these acts in accordance with the requirements of the Armistice Agreement;

Third, to give assurance that the U.S. imperialist aggressors would take without delay out of the Demilitarized Zone all those heavy and automatic weapons illegally brought into the zone and that they would not fire bullets or shells at our side in the future;

Fourth, to give a pledge at this meeting place that the U.S. imperialist aggressors would stop their reckless millitary provocative acts to wreck the Korean armistice, and strictly observe all provisions of the Armistice Agreement.

Though the senior member of the enemy side said he would "pay attention" to the cases our side condemned, he foolishly tried, as ever, to shirk the responsibility for the criminal acts his side had committed.

Major General Li Chun Son, Senior member of our side, denounced the enemy side for his brazen-faced attempt, and exposed in detail the recent reckless military provocative acts by the U.S. imperialist aggressors. And then he warned that if the American imperialists should persist in these military provocations against our side, it will only hasten their doom.

Review of South Korean Situation in March

The South Korean situation in March was marked by the fact that the tension was aggravated as never before owing to the desperate war racket of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and that the revolutionary advance of the people against it became more pronounced.

Frantic Total War Machinations

The U.S. imperialists dispatched last month many war maniacs to South Korea to hatch with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique a plot to step up war preparations.

In early March the U.S. imperialists sent to South Korea the so-called "inspection group" and "businessmen's group" which were composed of 71 men to hold many consultations for war preparations with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and on March 26 sent to Seoul the Thai puppets to have a talk to rig up an aggressive Asian "anti-communist military alliance."

The U.S. imperialists sent on March 28 to South Korea the former commander of their 3rd landing force in South Vietnam to inspect the preparation of the South Korean puppet marine corps for action. Prior to this, they held on March 6 a "U.S.-South Korea joint meeting of planning staff members" to reexamine various aggressive "pacts" concluded between them and the Pak Jung Hi puppets of South Korea.

The scoundrels, calling such talks, staged various "comprehensive" war exercises in every part of South Korea for the provocation of an all-out war.

Between 3 and 20 last month the American imperialists shipped a great number of their aggressive troops and military equipment into South Korea from the mainland of the United States and their military bases in Japan to conduct the so-called "U.S.-South Korea joint strategic mobile exercise" for supposed attack against the northern half of the Republic with their aggressive troops occupying South Korea and the South Korean puppet army, comprising "large-scale operation for simultaneous air-drop of troops and equipment," "mopping-up operation," "river-crossing operation," "underwater explosion operation" and so forth.

Such war exercises are desperate efforts to further perfect and examine their war plan for invading the northern half of the Republic and to "threaten" the South Korean people who are expanding and intensifying the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle day by day.

Besides various military exercises for a total war, the U.S. imperialists and their stooges Pak Jung Hi traitors conducted various exercises and suppressed the people for "security in the rear."

In March the scoundrels unfolded in succession "exercise for countering infiltration from the sea," "field mobile exercise," and "field mobile exercise for counter-intelligence operation" in each province by calling out the three services of puppet army, the puppet marine corps, the maritime police corps and the police and "the local reserve army" in different parts of South Korea. Meanwhile, they desperately expanded the machinery for suppressing the socio-political elements who are in the way of implementing their war policy.

The U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are planning to increase markedly the force of the puppet police sub-stations throughout South Korea. They are going to give training to over 14,000 first class reservists under 26 to reinforce the puppet police sub-stations and police-boxes.

Not only that. The rascals organized 200-member "mobile striking corps" of company size with the "local reserve army" in Seoul, Pusan, Taegu and three other big cities in addition to platoon-size "mobile striking corps" already formed in these cities to suppress people. And they are raving that they would "put down" the armed guerilla struggle of the South Korean revolutionaries and patriots by keeping the "local reserve army" particularly in mountainous areas "permanently ready for action."

All these facts show that today the aggressive war policy of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges Pak Jung Hi puppet clique has reached a dangerous phase, creating a situation in which a new war may break out at any time in Korea.

Mounting Revolutionary Struggle of People

The war racket and fascist suppression of the enemy resulted in further intensifying the revolutionary advance of the South Korean people. The people's struggle is now dealing a telling blow to the scoundrels in the implementation of their war policy.

According to reports from South Korea, patriotic people in Jongson and Chunsong counties, Kangwon Province of South Korea, derailed and overturned two military trains of the enemy on March 19 and 26. Prior to this, on March 16, patriotic-minded folk in South Chungchong Province derailed and overturned a military train heading for Seoul from Taejon, delaying the transport of war materials and inflicting heavy material loss on the enemy. Particularly, the revolutionaries and patriotic inhabitants in Ryoju and Yangju counties, Kyonggi Province put up an active struggle to frustrate the "South Korea-U.S. joint strategic mobile exercise."

They scattered in the exercise ground leaflets exposing and condemning the aggressive manoeuvres of the enemy in protest against this war exercise. And from March 16 to 27, these local people cut off on six occasions several thousand metres of the "guard telephone line" of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and puppet police, paralysing the commanding communication of the enemy.

This is why even the enemy is lamenting that his "communication service is heavily handicapped due to the recent frequent cases of cutting telephone line."

The people of all strata vigorously waged mass struggles for existence and democracy.

According to fragmental materials leaking through the rigid news censorship 32,400 South Korean people took part in various struggles.

Some 8,500 workers under the Pusan branch and the Inchon branch of the "longshoremen's trade union" fought in demand of a 25 per cent wage increase, 500 peasants in the Dongrae district, Pusan, came out in protest against the requisition of land by the enemy and over 20,000 fishermen in Kanghwa county, Kyonggi Province, took up a fight. These struggles were typical in size and stubbornness.

Such mounting struggles of the South Korean people clearly show that with no war racket and suppression can the U.S. imperialists and their stooges repress the fighting spirit of the awakened South Korean people and that the more desperate the enemy becomes, the more powerful resistance he will encounter.

Choi Gun Son

Korean People Have Built a Powerful Socialist State under Wise Leadership of Premier KIM IL SUNG

Korean Commodity Exhibition Closes in Singapore

The commodity exhibition of our country closed in Singapore some time ago, according to a report from Singapore.

The two-week exhibition was warmly acclaimed by the broad strata of working people of Singapore and men of business from many countries in that country.

Goh Keng Swee, Finance Minister, and other high-ranking officials, of the Republic of Singapore, and over 80,000 working people saw the commodity exhibition of our country.

The visitors unanimously expressed boundless respect and adoration for Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, and paid high tribute to the sagacity of his leadership and his brilliant exploits.

The visitors stopped for a long while before the photographs showing the revolutionary family of Comrade Kim Il Sung and his revolutionary activities, photographs of him giving on-the-spot guidance to enterprises and rural villages and photographs showing the achievements of socialist construction in our country, and said that "Premier Kim Il Sung is the greatest, brilliant Leader of our times and the Leader of the people".

After looking around the exhibition hall, Goh Keng Swee, Finance Minister of the Republic of Singapore, said:

I saw the brilliant successes made by the Korean people in socialist construction under the wise leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, their respected and beloved Leader. The miraculous successes registered in industry startle all the peoples of the world.

I sincerely hope that better relations and better trade transactions will be established between the peoples of the two countries through this exhibition.

Gek Yeun Thong, Minister of Culture of Singapore, said that the achievements made in Korea were a great inspiration to the new-born independent states in Asia. Singapore should in the future humbly learn from all these successes and experiences achieved in Korea.

Saying that they keenly realized how important the wise leadership of the Leader is, the visitors stressed that the Korean people have built a powerful socialist state under the wise leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, the peerless patriot and the outstanding Leader of the world revolution.

Stressing that it was because Korea had great and invincible might that the U.S. imperialists apologized and knelt down to the Korean people in the incident of the "Pueblo," they declared that this is a great inspiration to such small countries as Singapore.

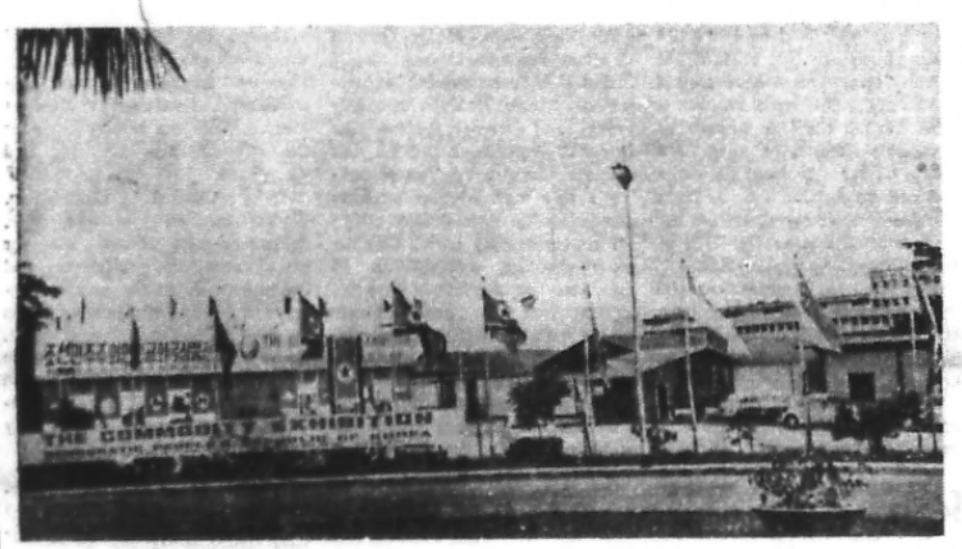
Professors and students of the Singapore Nanyang University visited the exhibition in groups and looked round the exhibits for many hours. They gave their impressions in the following words:

Premier Kim Il Sung is, indeed, the Leader of the people. The socialist system established by Premier Kim Il Sung is the model of the society which we should build in the future. Premier Kim Il Sung is the beacon of hope whom the world people look up to.

Saying that they clearly saw in this exhibition the superiority of the socialist system, many visitors emphasized that the deepest impressions they got were the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, the indomitable spirit of overcoming difficulties and patriotism of the Korean people under the wise leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung.

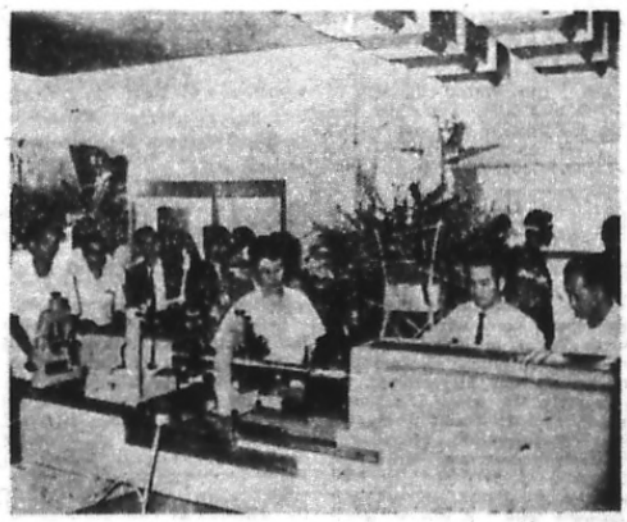
During the exhibition, **Eastern Sun, Minbao, Malay Mail, The Straits Times, Sinchew Jit Poh,** and many other papers widely carried photo-illustrated articles about the Korean commodity exhibition and the successes of construction in our country. Radio and television also gave wide publicity to them.

(KCNA)



ABOVE: **Visitors to the commodity exhibition of our country held in Singapore expressed the feeling of infinite respect and reverence for Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, after seeing photographs showing his wise guidance and lofty virtues**

BELOW: **The general view of the commodity exhibition of our country**



Visitors looking round the commodity exhibition

Korean Government Friendship and Cultural Delegation Visits Tanzania

The government friendship and cultural delegation of our country headed by Kim Wung, Vice-Chairman of the Korean Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, visited Tanzania from March 9 to 17 at the invitation of the government of the United Republic of Tanzania, according to a report from Dar-es-Salaam.

On March 13, the delegation called on Rashidi Kawawa, Second Vice-President of the United Republic of Tanzania, and had a friendly talk with him.

The delegation called on Abeid Karume, First Vice-President of the URT in Zanzibar on March 17. A friendly talk took place on the occasion.

During its stay in the United Republic of Tanzania, a photo exhibition showing the proud successes made by the Korean people in socialist construction under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, and a film show of our country were held in Dar-es-Salaam.

Present there were the Minister of Regional Administration and Community Development and many other government officials.

Unpardonable Criminal Act

U.S. Imperialists Plan to Move Nuclear Bases from Okinawa to South Korea

The villainous South Korean puppet prime minister who was recently summoned to the United States committed one more crime on April 6 in begging of the U.S. imperialist aggressors, his master, to introduce nuclear weapons and military establishments from Okinawa bases into South Korea, palavering that he "welcomes the moving" of nuclear bases of the U.S. imperialists from Okinawa to South Korea, according to a foreign press report.

It goes without saying that the recent palaver of the Pak Jung Hi clique, like those made so far, reflects the intention of their U.S. imperialist master.

This shows that the U.S. imperialists are ever more viciously trying to realize their long-cherished ambition to invade the northern half of the Republic and socialist countries in Asia with South Korea as the foothold by converting it into a new nuclear military base.

As is known, the U.S. imperialists have been resorting to all sorts of desperate schemes to turn South Korea into a nuclear base, illegally introducing atomic weapons and guided missiles and many other lethal weapons from long ago and setting up and expanding bases for military aggression there. Seeing the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists shaking to its very foundation in the flames of the surging revolutionary struggle of the South Korean people, the scoundrels are going to further step up the conversion of South Korea into a nuclear base and preparations for aggressive war under the deceptive signboard of moving part of their military bases in Okinawa to other place.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors must clearly realize that if they, defying the stern denunciation of the Korean people and the world public opinion, lead the situation to a war by stepping up their manoeuvres for converting South Korea into a nuclear base, there will be only miserable death and ignominious defeat for them.

Kim Dong Shik

THE PYONGYANG TIMES. Published every Monday by the Pyongyang Times. PYONGYANG, Democratic People's Republic of KOREA
Any articles in the Pyongyang Times can be reprinted. Price: 10 *jon* No. 13014